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QUARANTINE.

Legal Investigation of the Richmond County Arson.

Ray Tompkins' and John C. Thompson's Statements.

INTERESTING MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Permanent Hospitals Contracted For.

THE WEST BANK WAREHOUSE PLAN.

The examination of JOHN C. THOMPSON and RAY TOMPKINS on a charge of arson, proceeding from the burning of the Quarantine buildings, was resumed yesterday at 10½ A. M., at the Lyceum, Stapleton. Mr. RUFUS W. PECKHAM appeared in behalf of the State, and Mr. DE GROOT represented the County of Richmond. The prisoners promptly attended, accompanied by Mr. ANTHON, their counsel.

On the opening of the Court Mr. ANTHON remarked that he desired to correct a misapprehension which had gone abroad, which was calculated to place him in a false position. He referred to the circumstances of the last adjournment. The representatives of the State had requested that the further examination in the matter might be postponed to the present time. As a matter of courtesy, the request had been granted, and with the full consent of the defendants and their counsel. He was sorry an impression had prevailed that the defendants did not cheerfully assent to the adjournment, which was had to accommodate the Attorney-General of the State.

Mr. ANTHON then put in evidence an indictment found by the Grand Jury of the County against the Quarantine establishment which was filed the 26th of April, 1848. It declared the establishment to be a public nuisance, detrimental in the highest degree to the health, prosperity and interests of the County, and oppressively injurious to the comfort, health and interests of the immediate residents in its neighborhood. It recommended to the public authorities the immediate removal of Quarantine to some other place where the public health and interests could be better preserved from contact with it.

Judge METCALF informed the prisoners that as the evidence in the matter on the part of the people had closed, the law accorded them the privilege of making any statement they deemed proper.

The prisoners respectively read the following:

STATEMENT OF RAY TOMPKINS.

I am a citizen of the town of Castleton and Captain of the Fire Police. For years I have been a witness of the sufferings of the people of Richmond County, by plague and pestilence scattered among them broadcast from the Quarantine establishment, and have seen my friends and townsmen, old and young, the good and beautiful, stricken down by my side. All our attempts to remove this deadly evil, seconded as they have been by the legislative authority of the State, in several successive enactments, and by the action of our Courts of justice, have been defeated by the open opposition, and the secret chicanery of interested men, who weigh their dollars against our lives. At length the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, finding that the town and county were threatened with a repetition of the scenes of 1856, called upon the citizens to protect their homes and firesides, by abating this death-spreading nuisance. I deemed it my duty as a citizen of Castleton, and as Captain of the Fire Police, to be present. I deemed it my duty as a man to devote my entire energies to the preservation and care of the sick. I leave it to others to testify in what manner I performed those duties, and have no further statement to make on the subject.

Dr. Edward C. Mundy was the first witness called for the defence. He testified: I am a practicing physician of the county; have practiced about eight years; was engaged in practice on Staten Island in 1856; there was one case of yellow fever came under my observation that year; that case was at Factoryville, about three miles from Quarantine, I think; the patient was employed, I was informed, as ship-keeper on board the *Jane Gliddon*, a very badly infected vessel that lay at Quarantine at that time; he left the vessel and visited his family that evening—Saturday—and remained there Saturday night and Sunday, and I was called to see him on Monday; when I first visited him I had not been aware that he was employed in any capacity at Quarantine, and the case being somewhat obscure, I did not pronounce it yellow fever until Tuesday morning; then my suspicions were aroused that the disease was yellow fever, and on inquiry I learned that he had been employed at Quarantine; he remained under my treatment until Wednesday, when he was transferred to the Marine Hospital, and died the next day, as I have been informed by the Quarantine physicians, with copious black vomit; that was the only case that season that came under my notice; this Summer I have occupied the position of Health Officer of the town of Castleton; I received my appointment on or about the 10th of last July; the sanitary condition of the town at the time of my appointment was unusually healthy for that season of the year; shortly after my appointment, yellow fever made its appearance in the village of Tompkinsville; the first case occurred in what is called Rag Pickers'-row; that was the case of Kramer, the Deputy-Scowman, and his wife, which occurred about the same time; that was about the 15th of July; Kramer, I understand, was employed to assist in burning infected articles of clothing; Kramer, I think, died before his wife, but I am not positive; a few days after a woman named Knell died of the same disease, within a few yards of Kramer's premises; Mrs. Knell's husband, I understand, was a stevedore at Quarantine; I do not know that she was in any way connected with the establishment; I did not see the case until after death; but the post-mortem revealed a case of yellow fever beyond doubt; the next case occurred a few days subsequently; it was that of Mr. Halliday, who lived on the same block with Mrs. Knell, a few rods distant; he died with yellow fever; as in the other case, I did not see the body until after death, but the the history and appearance of the case indicated yellow fever; I am not aware that Halliday was connected with the institution; I trace his disease to the existence of the poison in that locality at that time; I have reason to believe that the poison was introduced there in infected articles of clothing brought from the iron scow or the shipping; when I state that the sickness arose from the poison existing in that locality, I mean by that time the disease had become epidemic; shortly after that Mr. Miles, living in the immediate vicinity, sickened, with three members of his family; Mr. Miles died; a man named Holland, living next door to Miles' house, sickened and died; Mrs. Finnerty was also taken with it, but recovered; from that time to the 1st of September cases have been occurring every two days; there are too cases existing now, which are convalescent; the last case occurred on Saturday evening; I think seventeen cases occurred in that district up to the 3d of September, and four at New-Brighton; I did not see all of the cases myself, several were reported to me as Health Officer; no cases came under my notice out of the town of Castleton; I think seven or eight of the twenty-one cases ended fatally; when I discovered the disease I reported from time to time, and suggested certain sanitary measures should be adopted for circumscribing the disease; some of these rules related to the isolation of the Quarantine establishment; I think on the 14th of July the Board passed a rule prohibiting all persons employed in the incosure from coming into any part of the Town of Castleton except on the waters of the Bay; I was directed to serve a copy of the ordinance on the] Quarantine officers—Drs. Thompson and Bissell—which I did; I was directed to ask their coöperation and aid in enforcing the provisions of the Board; I did so; this produced no effect; no alteration was made; the physicians, stevedores, and all persons employed there I frequently saw in the town myself at all hours; I reported the fact to the Board, shortly after the occurrence of Mr. Halliday's case, that the disease was epidemic; I believe that that locality was infected by articles brought there from infected vessels; the reason why I incline to that opinion is, that the disease first appeared in the house occupied by Kramer, and spread from that point through the block. [At this point all the spectators left the Court room on account of an alarm of fire.] Witness resuming—I am familiar with the location of the Quarantine establishment; I do not think the whole establishment could be so isolated as to insure the safety of the Counties of Richmond, Kings and New-York; I believe yellow fever may be communicated through the garments of a person who has been for a considerable length of time in a place where the poison existed in a concentrated form—as in the hold of a ship for instance—and going from that place among healthy people; in my opinion the disease may be communicated to others—as in smallpox, for instance, through the medium of the clothing—though his own system may not be susceptible to the poison; I was present part of the time on both nights of the burning of the hospitals; I was present partly as a citizen, and partly in my official capacity; I know some of the parties who were instrumental in removing the sick to a place of safety; Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Jacob Wood were active in that way; other citizens assisted them; I saw some of the employes of Quarantine bring a man, whom I supposed was wounded, down to the Lower Hospital; that was the only case of the kind I saw; so far as I am aware, the sick were carefully treated; on the night of the second burning, the sick, as far as I saw them, were in the open fields between Dr. Bissell's residence and the Female Hospital; the sick were protected by the Female Hospital on the east, Dr. Bissell's house on the west, and the exterior wall of the inclosure on the south; they lay on their beds, with a number of persons attending them; none of the sick appeared disconcerted or alarmed at the occurrence; I went there as Health Officer to see to their condition and advise as to their treatment, but not their medical treatment; I counted say from fifteen to twenty sick on their beds; there were a number of convalescent patients sitting up and dressed; I was particular in advising certain precautions to protect them from any danger to which they might be exposed, and I left them in as comfortable a condition as the circumstances permitted; I visited them the next morning and found the sick as I had left them the previous evening; I saw Drs. Bissell and Walser there, and the appearances portending a shower, I asked those gentlemen if there were no buildings in which the sick might be placed; there was a barn near the house formerly occupied by Dr. Thompson; the sick were finally taken to the barn.

Mr. Peckham, before taking up the cross-examination of this witness, informed him of his rights to decline answering questions which might tend to criminate himself.

The witness was then cross-examined.

Question—Did you know that the Quarantine buildings were to be burned on the night of the 1st of September? *Answer*—I had heard a rumor to that effect.

Q.—Did you participate or assist in their burning, or advise that they should be destroyed? A.—No, Sir, I did not advise it or participate in it.

Q.—Did you countenance it the night you were there?

Witness—(hesitatingly)—Well, I must confess I don't know what you mean by countenancing it.

Mr. Peckham—Why, that is a very simple word; you are an intelligent man, and must know the meaning of it.

Question repeated.—A.—I must confess still I don't understand; I can't say I was either opposed to it or countenanced it.

Q.—You were neither opposed nor in favor of it? A.—I can't say I regretted it; I was not a party to it.

Q.—Did you go there in your official capacity? A.—I saw the fire from where I reside; I was requested to visit the sick, the second night, by Mr. D. B. Allen.

Q.—Was he one of those engaged in the burning, or with the incendiaries? A.—I did not see him with the party at all.

Q.—Was he with the parties burning? A.—I don't know who the parties were; I have no positive knowledge.

Q.—You have no idea who the parties engaged in the burning that night were?

Mr. Anthon thought the question vague. The word idea might mean a mere suspicion.

Judge Metcalf—It would be improper to implicate any citizen without specific knowledge.

Mr. Peckham—I asked him the general question as to whether he knew any of these there that night.

Witness—I have no knowledge of them.

Q.—Who aided, assisted or countenanced the burning? A.—Inasmuch as I can't comprehend what you mean by "countenanced," I must decline to answer the question.

Mr. Peckham—(Earnestly)—I shall insist on an answer to the question; you say you were there yourself. Don't you understand what the word "countenance" means? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you understand it to mean for a person to countenance the fire? A.—I understand it to mean precisely what it implies; if obliged to answer the question, I say I saw nobody.

Mr. Anthon inquired if Mr. Peckham used the word in the sense of "encourage."

Mr. Peckham said he used it precisely for what the word implied.

Judge Metcalf—I shall limit the inquiry to any overt act the witness may have observed.

Mr. Peckham—I desire this question to be put. Did you see any one, on either night, aiding, encouraging or countenancing the burning?

Judge Metcalf—We have met with the difficulty as to the Doctor's understanding of the word "countenancing."

Mr. Anthon objected to the question, on the ground of ambiguity.

Mr. Peckham said the witness pretty well understood what it meant.

Witness—I saw no overt act; if the mere presence of parties can be considered countenancing it, I saw a great many countenancing it.

Q.—That is only a part of the answer. Did you observe nothing further? A.—I saw no overt act—no torch applied; the mass of the people there did not seem to regret the fact of the buildings being burnt; I positively cannot say I saw any person do an act which would implicate them in the burning; there were many there whom I did not know; I did not see any opposition to the burning either on the part of the Quarantine people or others; I saw a large number of people make a breech in the wall, but I did not know any of them; I passed by without stopping, and it was so dark I could not distinguish them; I saw them bringing out the sick on the first night; I cannot remember anything that was said by the men engaged with the sick, or what any particular individual said; I did see one man throw a straw mattress on the flames at one of the burning buildings; the first evening I visited a wounded man inside with Dr. Harcourt, but saw none of the sick at that time; no person requested me to go inside the first night; I rode down to Quarantine with Mr. Pelton, a neighbor of mine, and his wife; I was sitting in Mr. Cristopher's office at Factoryville, when Mr. Pelton came in from a meeting; he asked where the fire was; we looked and thought it in the direction of Qaarantine, when I proposed to ride down; I was not requested to go there the second night; I was in Tompkinsville before the fire broke out; I went there often twice a day since I have occupied the position of Health Officer; I was not requested to go inside before the fire commenced; it was after the fire had commenced that the request was made; I don't remember the time the fire was discovered; I heard no specific remarks on that evening, such as "Save that house;" I think Mr. Tompkins, as well as Mr. Allen, asked me to go inside, and see if the patients were likely to be endangered by their position; it was about 12 o'clock when I went in and looked around; I conversed with one or two of the sick—one person I recollect distinctly; I think the poison of yellow fever may be transported a considerable distance in articles of clothing brought from an infected ship; if the clothes are not purified I think it could be transported over ten or twenty miles; I do not think those engaged in burning the infected stuff would carry the poison so far as those from an infected ship, unless they remained with the apparel long enough to become saturated; I do not believe it possible to isolate the present Quarantine establishment in such a way as to insure the protection of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties; when I speak of the establishment I mean the hospitals and the anchorage; up to the first or second of September no isolation had been attempted of Ragpickers'-row from the rest of the town; at least no material obstruction to intercourse was erected; I gave certain directions and appointed persons to carry them into effect; one was that no person should be permitted to enter the houses where persons were sick, or had died of yellow fever; I directed the sinks, yards and privies to be closed, and supplied with disinfecting agents; persons were advised not to go into the district, and not a single case has occurred from persons going through there; there has been no barricades of any kind erected there; four persons were employed to carry out the established regulations—to clean the streets, privies and yards in the infected localities—to prevent intercourse with the houses of those sick with the disease—to attend to the immediate burial of deceased persons—to clean, fumigate and purify the houses, and to burn or bury the clothing, and to supply the parties with disinfecting material; those men were all laboring men, excepting one who had previously been employed in the Castom-house; three of the buildings in Ragpickers'-row are now occupied; the street running by the Row is a public street, but is not traveled by the public generally; the infected clothing was either burned or buried; I believe I directed it to be buried, but it was never burned, unless the wind was blowing off the shore; I don't regard yellow fever as contagious.

To Mr. Anthon—I have seen infected articles burned in the scow previous to the 1st of September; have witnessed a great smoke therefrom; incline to the opinion that yellow fever might spread from that source; saw the scow once lying between the track of the ferry-boat and the Hospital grounds; another time she lay a hundred yards from the shore near the ferry landing, and the smoke was blowing to the shore; the nearest house to the shore was Burn's Hotel.

To Mr. Peckham—Did not hear of the burning the second night until I came down; heard from persons after I got there that they were to be burned; it was stated in a general conversation, and I cannot name the persons who stated it; a large number were collected about the walls previous to the burning.

The Court took a recess of an hour for dinner, at the expiration of which time

Dr. Wm. C. Anderson was called, and examined by Mr. Anthon—I am a practicing physician, and have practiced about sixteen years on Staten Island; I was not in private practice during the Summer of 1848; at that time I was Resident Physician to the Seamen's Retreat; yellow fever prevailed to the extent of 180 cases on Staten Island during that year; I cannot answer precisely as to the number of deaths, but think they were about ten per cent; the fever extended from the northern portion of the Quarantine grounds to the Vanderbilt House at Vanderbilt Landing; Major Fraser, a Custom-house officer, had the disease at his house within the inclosure; the infection was supposed to proceed from the shipping; 1848 was the year in which the soldiers returned from the Mexican war, and most of the vessels brought yellow fever with them; it is my impression that yellow fever may be conveyed by the winds from vessels to the shore; all classes of persons were affected by the disease that year—male and female—old and young—none were exempt; from the Summers of 1846 to 1856 there were sporadic cases, but no epidemic; I cannot say positively in what years I have noticed individual cases, but there have been such, but nothing like an epidemic except in 1858 and 1856; in 1856 the northern limit of the fever was in the house of Mrs. Fountain, just outside the Quarantine gate, and extended southerly as far as the farm-house of Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall, near the Telegraph station; cases have occurred 500 yards from shore; as a general rule I think yellow fever never extends over 100 yards from the shore; there were about 53 reported cases in 1856, and from ten to twelve I think resulted fatally; in that year infection extended to Bergen Point, N. J., to Fort Hamliton and New-Utrecht, L. I.; the disease was caused by infected vessels in the anchorage, which had been extended nearer the Long Island shore that year; I do not remember cases in 1857; there have been cases on Staten Island during the past Summer; an infected district exists in Tompkinsville, about three hundred yards from the Quarantine; there have been four cases at New-Brighton, near the landing, less than five minutes' walk from the Assembly Rooms; the cases at New-Brighton occurred about the 12th of August; the next point is at Townsend's Dock, near the third landing; it still prevails there; one death occurred yesterday and another the day before that; I think about thirty cases occurred previous to the 3d of September, and ten deaths; the first case of fever in Tompkinsville was that of Kramer, who was taken into the Marine Hospital, and died there; next Kramer's wife died, and afterwards Mrs. Knell; the latter was the first case I saw; I have no doubt that fever was taken to the locality by Kramer, who burned the infected material on the scow; I have frequently seen the scow when articles were being burned in her; she has been at various distances from the shore; frequently near enough to smell the smoke; I have known the smoke to be wafted over those buildings contiguous to the shore; I have seen the scow on the New-Brigton side of the Island, and the inhabitants complained that the smoke very frequently drove them to the back parts of their houses; I have heard that complaint at Blancard's Pavilion; I should think the best way of propagating yellow fever was to burn infected material in the way in which it has been done; I know the worst cases of poison have resulted from burning the *rhus radicans*, or poison oak, which is often brought in by poor people in their brushwood for fuel; the watery vapor becomes highly rarified by combustion, and is conveyed by the smoke; I believe the only sure mode of disinfecting is by congelation, not by artificial means, but by natural; I don't think we have any evidence of chlorides destroying the infection of yellow fever; it would be difficult to say if all the cases of fever were attributable to the burning in the scow, but that in many cases is the most rational source to which they may be attributed; contagion is the communication of disease from one person to another; yellow fever is an infectious disease; smallpox is contagious; cholera I consider infectious and atmospheric; typhus I deem contagious; the poison of yellow fever may be conveyed in clothing from an infected atmosphere; a person might go with his clothing saturated with yellow fever poison and other persons might take it, but the person wearing the infected clothing might not sicken; I believe the first person who took the fever at New-Brighton, caught it by walking at night through the infected district in Tompkinsville; the two servant girls, I believe, took it from inhaling the fumes of the scow late one night while walking up near the Quarantine; I think Staten Island can never be insured against this pestilence as long as the iron scow is permitted to burn her contents along the shore; I do not think it possible for human sagacity to isolate the Quarantine in its present situation, that the counties of Richmond, Kings and New-York can be secured against disease.

Cross-examined—I mean by the Quarantine establishment the anchorage and hospitals; I have evidence satisfactory to myself that the scow has occasioned the disease; I simply base my opinion on the effect of burning the scow from analogous facts; the neighbors said that Kramer brought infected articles to his house, and I believe it and attribute the sickness to that; in my opinion the concentration of a large number of infected vessels in an anchorage endangers the health of either shore; in 1843 a whole family at Clifton, living quite close to the shore, sickened of yellow fever; I have concluded that these shores are seldom or never free from infection if we have more than half a dozen vessels anchored here.

To Mr. Anthon—Yellow fever might be caused from the exhalations of infected clothing, which might be washed in hot water, and carried with the steam arising therefrom; I believe Mr. Gordon, Mr. Tompkins' brother-in-law, died in 1848 of yellow fever; Mr. De Forest's sister died the same year.

To Mr. Peckham—I saw Mr. Gordon; I was not his attending physician; I was called in consultation; I have no knowledge of any disinfectant except frost; in case of a steamer, like the *Susquehanna*, I think she might be disinfected in a few days by sending her to the coast of Labrador; I think it would be unsafe to ship a crew on any infected vessel, though it might not be dangerous to permit such a vessel to go to the wharves of the City of New-York; I have no positive proof that yellow fever has been produced by the steam from washing infected clothing; I have never heard of any deaths from yellow fever among the washwomen at the Quarantine hospitals, except in 1856, for the last ten years.

Cross-examination of Dr. Thompson resumed—I think, as I stated at the last meeting, that Quarantine should be removed and am still of that opinion; particularly do I think so with reference to the anchoring of vessels, for it is through them that the shores of this Island and Long Island are endangered; I would anchor them below the Narrows; there is not, in my opinion, much fear to be apprehended from the sick; the cargoes should be discharged below the Narrows; the hospitals mignt be located at Castle Garden for any danger that would arise from them; I made a speech at Richmond in favor of removing the Quarantine, and I have had the same opinion since the Summer of 1855.

Q.—If the Quarantine was going to be removed, would it not be a useless expenditure to erect the buildings upon the old site? A.—If the *hospitals* were going to be removed, it *would* be a useless expenditure; there is a law for boarding vessels arriving at Quarantine from foreign ports; I was instrumental in getting the law passed; the law is universal; the fee is 50; some few come in from the eastward; I do not know of any law boarding fees who are not boarded; vessels from Nova Scotia sometimes bring small-pox; some vessels from our own ports also bring small-pox sometimes; the law does not apply to vessels from Boston, Philadelpia and ports near New-York; I remember something about a Hamburg ship called the *Dutchland*, which arrived with small-pox patients on board, but I don't remember the particulars about the ship, or of persons being sent back from Castle Garden; I do not know how many died of yellow fever on the ground during the year '56; I think the number was about thirty; cannot tell the precise number; I remember about the barricade put up at the gate in '56; I did not know that it was to be torn down; I have no remembrance of telling Dr. Martindale a day or two before that it would be torn down; do not remember paying for the steamer *R. L. Mabee* to bring down one-eyed Daley, George Burns and others to tear down the barricade in the night; I have no remembrance of doing any such thing; I do not know of a company landing on the inside of the Quarantine gate and breaking down the barricade; I have no remembrance of furnishing money for having it broken down; I did not know of any proceedings of the Castleton Board of Health, declaring the Quarantine a nuisance, except what I saw in the papers and from a hand bill; Dr. Mundy, at the first organization of the Board, called on me in reference to the whole subject; it was soon after its organization; I acted on my own judgmen in matters of Quarantine; I could not take the judg ment of others; I allowed persons to go out when I considered it safe; it was not done purposely in opposition to the wishes of the people outside, but because it was my prerogative; the *Susquehanna* remains still at Quarantine; I had the band of the frigate present at a dinner given at Quarantine; they were not taken directly from the vessel; they had been taken from the vessel shortly after her arrival; they remained for five days with the rest of the officers and crew, after which, as they continued well, they left for the City; it was a long time after this that I employed them; they played at some distance from the sick, at the "St. Nicholas" and also at my house; it has never been known as the yellow-fever hospital; the exact distance from the shanties I do not know; there was no yellow fever in them at the time; the small-pox patients were kept on the hill; the band went from the "St. Nicholas" on to a steamboat; they did not perform Quarantine—they had done that before; I had a party on board of the *Cinderella* on the evening of the 5th of July, but her deck had been scrubbed, limed and washed, so that she was safe; I doubt if it is possible to infect the deck of a vessel; I have had a pretty good experience with yellow fever since my connection with Quarantine.

Direct—I had a conversation with Mr. Thompson, one of the prisoners, a night or two previous to the meeting, in relation to the stevedores going; he did not disapprove of it; I should think the practice of stopping vessels in the lower bay was begun about the 1st of August; the distance from Staten Island is 8 or 9 miles; I regard the stationing of vessels there as perfectly safe to Staten Island and also to Long Island; I have never heard of any injury resulting from the visit of the stevedores to the meeting referred to; I stated to Dr. Mundy, in effect, that if the Board had organized for the benefit of the public health and for the purposes which he mentioned, and which were understood, that I was very glad of it; but if it was organized for the purpose of embarrassing me, I could not coöperate with him; I gave it as my opinion at the time that the most important thing for the Board to do to protect the health of Castleton, was to appoint a patrol force for the shore, to aid in preventing intercourse and communication with vessels at anchor off the shore; I also stated to the Doctor that in regard to the regulations of the Board prohibiting persons and passengers going up on the ferry-boat with their luggage, that if the State or port would furnish the means to convey them direct, not a soul of them should leave on the ferry-boat; I also stated to him, in effect, that another ordinance which the Board had passed, saying that stevedores should not leave Quarantine under ten days, I could not respect, because I regarded it as an unnecessary detention; I do not consider that bargemen, in their usual business, are dangerous to go among the people; the ferry boats do not go lower than one mile from this place at the lower landing; I do not know that there is a place of infection now in the village; I do not know that any injury, or infection, or apprehension of danger, has resulted from the use of the *Cinderella*.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. of to-day.

JOHN C. THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

I am a citizen of the town of Castleton, and lived in the immediate neighborhood of the Quarantine; I am a freeholder in Richmond County, and the father of a family; I considered that my own life, and the lives of those dear to me, were jeoparded every hour by the existence of an establishment which many times had spread and was then spreading pestilence and death among my relations, friends and neighbors; therefore when the Board of Health of Castleton, following the example of the Grand Jury of Richmond, solemnly declared the Quarantine to be a nuisance, and added a recommendation to the people of the town and of the County to abate it without delay, I felt myself called upon as a citizen, as a father, and as a man to act as I did, and what my action was I prefer that the testimony of others rather than my own statement should disclose.

JOHN C. THOMPSON.

The New Buildings Contracted For—The West Bank Warehouse Plan.

The contract for all the shanties necessary for a perfect hospital establishment at Quarantine has been awarded to Messrs. J. M. & W. SHUTE, of New-York. They are to be 100 by 25 feet, and are to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November. The plans and specifications for four residences for the officers of the Institution; for six residences for the Health Officer's bargemen; for the office of the Health Officer, (upon the old site;) for the barge-house and cupola; for the office of the Physician of the Marine Hospital; for a gatekeeper's lodge; for repairing and raising up the walls of the inclosure; for a wash-house and buildings for the reception of well passengers, will be given out in a few days. All the foregoing structures, with the exception of the barge-house, will be made permanent and substantial, of brick covered with slate. All the shanties will be so ranged and located within the inclosure as to make a perfect isolation of hospitals from dwellings, and also of hospitals from each other, which may contain different diseases. It is thought that this care in reference to the location of the hospitals will obviate the objection heretofore urged, viz—that cholera patients have been placed in too close proximity to patients laboring under and convalescing from other diseases.

The plan of the wharf, warehouse and breakwater on the West Bank, as adopted unanimously by the Health authorities of New-York and Brooklyn, and by the Commissioners of Emigration, is supposed not only to be that which will forever protect Staten Island and the rest of the port from the spread of imported yellow fever, but it is assumed that the project will be of great advantage to the commerce of the port. Hitherto, owing to the want of facilities for the storage and discharging of infected cargoes at Quarantine, and the fear of discharging cargoes above the Narrows immediately on arrival, infected vessels have been detained for an average period of thirty days. Under the plan of discharging infected cargoes at the West Bank one-half of the time of detention (15 days) will be saved to the advantage of the shipowner. This advantage as to time grows out of the fact that in the lower bay there would be no objection to discharging infected cargoes immediately on arrival, instead of compelling them to lie and ventilate for ten or fifteen days prior to taking out the cargo.

During the past Summer four hundred vessels have been detained from infected parts. This has occasioned a loss to each vessel and cargo for each day's detention of about $35; total loss over $200,000. This estimate is made upon the basis of the low freights which have ruled during the year past. When freights are higher, the loss would be proportionately increased. Added to this, the stevedoring at the West Bank would be done by stationary steam power, which facility would allow of the work being done there quite as cheap as it is in the City of New-York, and with properly arranged steam lighters, the expense of lightering cargoes from the West Bank need not exceed the price now charged for the service from the Upper Quarantine anchorage. With all these advantages, which are said to attach to Mayor TIEMANN'S plan of purifying vessels in the lower bay, and relieving Staten Island of the danger arising therefrom, the coöperation of the commercial men of the port is confidently reckoned on to push the plan forward to completion.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Hospital System in Havana.

If what is commonly reported by American captains concerning the system adopted in Havana towards the crews of vessels, there is an easy way of accounting for the great mortality among seamen there. There are three hospitals in the port. First the Marine Hospital belonging to the Government, where the seamen, marines and soldiers are treated. There are, also, two private hospitals, one at East Regla, kept by Dr. BELOTT, and another on Castle Blanca. These last two are used by the officers and crews of merchant vessels. Dr. BELOTT'S hospital is considered the best, and as a physician he stands high. Upon the arrival of every vessel she is boarded by an agent or runner of one or both of these institutions, and the question is asked, "Captain, will you contract for your crew at our hospital at the regular rates or not?" This means the payment, by the captain of the vessel, of six to eight dollars for every man, officers and crew, with the understanding that, in case either of them is taken sick he can be sent to the hospital for treatment without any further charge. For all vessels who thus *contract*, the hospital can receive no further remuneration, either for medicine or attendance, even should every man upon the ship be sent to the hospital, and remain there for weeks. But, and here is the rub, *if* any one dies, there is a charge of from *twenty-five to forty-five dollars for burying him*, according to the kind of coffin used. A pine coffin of the commonest kind is rated the lowest, and a hard-wood coffin at the higher price. No burials, however, take place by day-light, and it is alleged that in many cases the bodies are drawn out upon a hurdle and rolled into a common ditch, without shroud or coffin of any kind. It is a serious charge to make, that the large inducement of the funeral charges in this class of cases should increase the mortality, but such an impression is very strong amon gthose Captains who have closely observed the working of the system. The rule is that *three-quarters of all patients sent to these hospitals under this contract system, never get well*, but the vessel has a heavy bill for coffins and funeral expenses to pay These charges range from $35 to $45 each. The latter charge is always made for an officer. The treatment generally adopted when a sailor is sent to the hospital is as follows: He is first plied with a powerful emetic; next with thirty grains or so of calomel, and if the pain does not subside in the head and back, the patient is cupped; if this does not kill him, there follows a heavy dose of salts or castor oil. They are left without nursing, and no one comes near the patient at night. The Doctor only visits during the day. In the captains' ward there are nurses provided, but it is plainly for the *interest* of the institution for every one thus contracted for, to die as soon as possible, in order to make room for others, and furnish a subject for a *funeral bill*.

There is another system, however, which wiser and more humane captains adopt, and which in a large majority of cases saves the lives of their crews, and obviates the necessity of hiring others at exorbitant wages, and paying funeral charges. They learn a lesson from the King of Dahomey, who, it is said, hires his physician upon a yearly salary, which continues as long as his highness is in sound health, but the moment he is taken sick, the salary stops. These captains make no contract. If the officers or crew are taken sick, they *must* go to the hospital at any rate; and for each class there is a regular tariff. For sailors three dollars per day is charged for medicine and attendance; for an officer four dollars, and for a captain six dollars per day. As a matter of course in the officers' or captains' ward they fare a little better than the sailors' ward. There are no nurses at night in any of the wards except the captains'. The treatment, however, is good as far as it goes, and what *is singular, a majority who go in under this regulation get well.*

With these well-attested facts before them, the captains of our vessels who hereafter adopt the *contract system* for hospital accommodation in the port of Havana, with a view *to save money*, should be held accountable for the loss of their crews.

Some horrible statements are made concerning the secrets of these Havana Lazarettos. It is described on good authority, that fever patients have been heard to implore the attendants, in piteous tones, *not to put them into their coffin until they were dead!* The Captain of a vessel belonging to Maine, who contracted for hospital treatment by the job, was himself made a victim to this system in the month of August last. The mate of a vessel now lying at Quarantine was in the hospital at the same time, and next to him, and he was ready to swear that this Captain was taken from his ward in the hospital and carried to the dead house some four hours before he died. He was heard by a patient as he was being carried out of the door by the negroes employed for the purpose, to ask them where they were carrying him. He was left in this condition in the dead-house where in his ravings he tore the clothes from his body, and battered the flesh from his clenched fists against the wall. Such facts are almost too horrible for belief, but the veracious character of the captains who have furnished the information leave no room to doubt the statements.

THE ACCIDENT UPON THE HAMMONIA.—In addition to the information given in the TIMES of yesterday, we learn from the agents of the line, that but one of the five reported injured was seriously so. His name was MULLER, hailing from Oldenburg. All the others were quite safe.

A dispatch, dated Southampton, received at Liverpool, reports the steamship *Ariel*, from New-York, ashore at Oustone Point, and would probably have to remain several days, but no damage apprehended.

The fact that the *Ariel* was announced as having arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 17th inst., leads to some doubt of the correctness of the above dispatch.

To Put Out a Fire on Board a Steam-Vessel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Run steam-pipes on all the decks, the whole length of the ship; fix to them, from place to place, steam valves and unions for movable pipes or hoses, and, as soon as an alarm is given, pour a powerful, or several powerful streams of steam on the fire, which is sure thus to be subdued.

Steam is, as every one knows, in all cases, the *best*, and, in some, the *only* agent that will put out a fire; and a steamship affords such facilities to apply this agent that it is incredible that it should not be resorted to.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Bowlin's Instructions—Rendezvous of the Paraguay Fleet—General Herran's Defence of the New-Granadian Government—The Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 30.

Judge BOWLIN had another long interview with the Secretary of State to-day touching his instructions, which will be read over and considered in the presence of both parties at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Commodore SHUBRICK now gives it as his opinion that the *Sabine* cannot sail before the latter part of the week.

The Paraguay fleet will rendezvous at the mouth of the river until all the vessels arrive, when the whole will move up and anchor at the mouth of the Parana, one hundred miles below Assuncion, there to await the result of Judge BOWLIN'S diplomacy.

The State Department has received a communication from General HERRAN, covering seventy pages, in which that Minister endeavors to excuse and palliate the conduct of New-Granada towards the United States. General CASS has in course of preparation a reply, which will prove an extinguisher. Nothing but the high esteem in which General HERRAN is held induces our Government to notice further miserable quibblings of New-Granada.

An official report shows that the Federal Government owns five hundred and seventy-eight acres within the limits of this City, all free of taxation.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was $10,869,000. The receipts for the week were $925,000—a reduction as compared with those of the previous week of $1,240,000. The drafts paid amounted to $2,221,000, and the drafts issued, to $2,165,000.

The plasterers on the capitol extension, numbering about seventy, have struck for $2 50 a day.

Mr. Buchanan's Troubles—An Elopement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858.

The chief trouble of the Administration at the present time is the lukewarmness of *the South* on the Slavery question. Strange assertion this, but it is absolutely true. There is a strong disposition manifested by Southern journals and statesmen to favor DOUGLAS in his Senatorial contest. This disposition—call it ingratitude—makes Mr. BUCHANAN sick at heart. While he is waging war for the extremists of the South, such journals as the Richmond *Enquirer*—old and influential—such statesmen as Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, take part with DOUGLAS, and deprecate the course of the President's organ, the *Union*. This is the very worst kind of ingratitude.

The speech of Senator BROWN has not been received kindly at the Soldier's Home. It is reported that the President came very near swearing when he read it. It was only his excellent habits in this respect which saved him from it.

The President cannot understand how it is that while he, a Northern man, is so devoted to Slavery, that he willingly sacrifices such men as DOUGLAS and FORNEY, Southern men do not come up to his support against the mighty in the Free States.

But outsiders comprehend the matter easily. The South wants Slavery defended, and wants it so badly that it prefers success with such men as DOUGLAS and FORNEY to defeat with CORNELIUS WENDELL and JAMES BUCHANAN. The President will have DOUGLAS defeated at any cost. He *must* be got out of the way. Whereas the South wishes to make sure of defeating the Republicans. Better DOUGLAS than LINCOLN—says Senator BROWN—and better DOUGLAS President than SEWARD say three-fourths of the Southern Democrats *sub rosa*.

But to local matters. We had a little excitement the other day in an elopement case. A young journeyman printer in the printing office of THOMAS BUELL & BLANCHARD ran off with the daughter of our Judge of the Orphan's Court, two or three days since. The printer was poor, but perfectly honest and respectable. The girl moved in the higher circles of life—and was but sixteen. The Judge and his son came to the printer's working office—with pistols and rawhide say some—and were very indignant, but upon learning that the couple had gone through the ceremonies correctly—getting a license and married according to law, they were pacified, and both doubtless concluded to make the best of it. It would do little good to horsewhip the offender, or to put a bullet into him.

VYR.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following dispatch only came to hand yesterday:

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

C. W. Field, Esq., New-York:

I bring instruments and regulations for testing and working, on certain days, when Valentia will be particularly watchful for signals. It is hoped, by establishing a system of unison between the two stations, to get signals through. The conductor is not broken; the defect is loss of insulation 280 miles from Valentia. It is possible, by sending a certain kind of electricity, to improve the insulation, and thus the difficulty may be overcome for a time. From the nature of the defect, signals, even at present, may be received at Valentia from Newfoundland, and not *vice versa*. Everything will be done to restore communication. Mr. BRETT thinks the cable can be lifted and repaired. C. W. LUNDY.

The following dispatch was also received by the Directors yesterday morning:

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Sept. 30.

There has been no change whatever in the condition of the Cable. C. V. DE SAUTY.

News from Mexico.

THE VOMITO AT VERA CRUZ—GENERAL ROBLES NOT YET LANDED—OPPOSITION TO THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The *Picayune* is in receipt of late and interesting news from Mexico. The following is a summary:

The papers report the vomito prevailing quite extensively at Vera Cruz, and numbers were dying daily.

Up to the 5th inst. Gen. ROBLES had not made a landing, but remained on board the British steamer *Clyde*, at anchor off the port. It was the

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SWITZERLAND.

The Telegraphic Jubilee in America—A Contrast in the European Reception of the News—British Treatment of the Neutrality Proposition—Continental Hotels—Incidents of Travel—Again in Switzerland—The Jungfrau—An Avalanche—Mont Blanc at Sunset.

Editorial Correspondence.

HEIDELBERG, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

We, in this region, have been greatly amused at the reports of the celebration in America of the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, of which recent numbers of the American journals have been full. By the time this reaches you, the excitement will have died away, and very likely the whole affair will be well nigh forgotten. You may, therefore, be able, in some degree, to sympathize with the astonishment felt by Europeans at demonstrations so greatly transcending the achievement. If the *principle* of the Electric Telegraph were now for the first time discovered, or if this were the first instance of its practical application, there would be some tangible ground for even extravagant and excessive rejoicing. But this is not the case. A Frankfort journal said only the simple truth—though it said it for the purpose of sneering at Americans—when it remarked that there was nothing *new* in the Transatlantic Telegraph,—that the scientific principle had been long ago established, as had also the practicability of its application to submarine communication. It is a mistake, therefore, to speak of this as a new triumph of science: it is simply a triumph of mechanism and of perseverance. That it is an achievement of very great importance, there can be no doubt; but it is not a whit more important, in any aspect, than was the first establishment of transatlantic steamers. Yet one of the Boston journals spoke of it as the most important event that has occurred since the birth of Christ! The contrast in the manner in which the news of the event was received in England and in America, was also very striking, and has been, as you will see, the occasion of comment in most of the London papers. The *Times* is quite indignant at the attempt of the Americans to monopolize the credit of the whole affair, and reads the officers of the *Niagara* a sharp lecture for sundry shortcomings in courtesy which it charges to their account. I suppose the statements of facts contained in the article of the *Times*, will receive attention from the parties implicated. It is something quite new, certainly, to find officers of the American Navy accused of lack of courtesy towards those of other nations.

There is one point in connection with this Telegraph, worthy of further consideration. When the aid of our Government was first solicited, the NEW-YORK TIMES suggested that the propriety of a permanent money grant from the United States was doubtful, since the line would be completely under British control, and would be used against us in time of war. This was met by the assertion that its *neutrality* would be secured, and that the line should not be used to the detriment of either party in the event of war. The Cable is laid partly by aid of the American Government; but its neutrality has *not* been secured, and the President's hint upon that subject, in his reply to the Queen, is treated as a piece of arrogant presumption. The London *Daily News*, the most democratic of the English journals, says that perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN would like to secure the neutrality of the British *fleet* also, in case of war. The Telegraph is regarded as thoroughly and exclusively a British institution,—just as completely British property as the Cunard steamers; *and so it will remain.* It is owned mainly by British capital: it is mainly in the hands of British directors:—its ends are upon British soil,—and its operators are British subjects. In the event of a war it will be used, solely and exclusively for the promotion of British interests:—and that, too, in spite of all the promises, negotiations and pledges that may be entered into. Practically I do not consider this a matter of great importance,—for I do not look forward to a war between the United States and England as anything more than a remote possibility. Nations, like individuals, now-a-days, are governed by their interests;—and the day will never come when the interest of either nation would not be infinitely damaged by war. Through the long years of peace that lie before us, the Transatlantic Telegraph will minister largely to the necessities and conveniences of commerce, of friendship and of politics:—and it is scarcely worth while to trouble ourselves much about the uses that may be made of it in the remote and scarcely possible contingency of war. Still, since the point has been made by our President, it is well enough to look the fact in the face, and to understand, once for all, that this telegraph is substantially a British possession, and will become a British weapon in the event of hostilities with the United States. That very fact, however, may possibly tend to the prolongation of peace.

In my last letter I gave you some account of part of my Swiss peregrination,—leaving off, if I recollect right, at Interlachen, which does not quite deserve the reputation for beauty which it enjoys. There is nothing of the place, in fact, but hotels, built upon the Saratoga and Newport pattern—for the accommodation solely of Summer tourists. There are six or eight of them—not so large as ours, but I think quite as comfortable. Indeed, I do not understand the complaints constantly made by foreign travelers about continental hotels. Englishmen, as a matter of course, never concede that anything can be quite as good anywhere else as in England, and Americans have probably inherited something of this incredulity, applying it, however, to their own condition. But for my part I prefer infinitely a first-class French, German or Swiss hotel to anything I have ever seen in England and to most of the hotels of our own country. The only—or at least, the main—thing lacking a public parlor;—but this is compensated by the comparative cheapness of private sitting-rooms, which are much more retired and quite as comfortable. In American hotels if you wish this privacy you must pay roundly for it. You can have public parlors very reasonably; but a private sitting-room at a leading hotel in New-York or Boston is a costly luxury. In London the charges are perfectly exorbitant, and what is worse, if you are traveling with ladies, a private parlor is a necessity, as the coffee-room is the only public sitting-room to be found. At all the Continental inns, a large parlor and bed-room costs as little as a bed-room alone in London. The tables are uniformly abundantly supplied and well served, and the attendance is particularly good. The *waiters* at these hotels form quite a class by themselves. Indeed, they almost take rank, in some respects, as a profession—one, too, which requires no inconsiderable degree of study and preliminary accomplishment. The majority of them speak German, French and English,—not always elegantly to be sure, nor with very copious command of the resources of either tongue. But they know more of them by far than the majority of our young people learn of any foreign language after three or four years of study in schools, and, what is still more important, they know how to use practically whatever they have learned. Young men intended for hotel waiters are very often sent to school for a year or two in order to learn enough of other languages for the purposes of their business. It is fortunate for travelers that this is so, for of the English and Americans who travel abroad, the great majority know nothing of any language but their own. The French, as a general thing, know still less of foreign tongues;—the Germans nearly all,—that is, of the more intelligent classes,—speak French and English, and Russians, of whom there are a great many always traveling upon the Continent, have generally four or five languages at their command. There are very good reasons for these differences in the knowledge of foreign tongues possessed by different nations. Both the English and Americans,—and especially the latter—are isolated and remote from the Continent,—and their necessities do not require much personal intercourse with the people of the Continent. But among the Continental nations themselves there is a constant intercourse, of business and acquaintance, which renders it indispensable that they should know something of each others language and modes of speech.

But I am forgetting Interlachen. It covers a small, flat plain, which lies between the two small lakes, Thun and Brienze, and evidently was itself, at no remote period, the site of another. Its only beauty consists in the view it affords of the mountains that surround it. Of these, the Jungfrau is the chief, and it is, therefore, the main feature of Interlachen. In a clear day, looking up through the cleft in the surrounding hills that opens to the valley of Lauterbrunnen, the view of the Jungfrau is certainly very fine,—though it cannot compare with the view of Mont Blanc which is sometimes caught from the lake near Geneva. But Interlachen is of importance chiefly as a starting-place for Grindelwald and the Bernese Oberland. Excursions of one, two or three days, as the tourist may prefer, are made from this point. Horses, carriages and guides are furnished, at rates fixed by a Government tariff, and luggage is usually left until the return. The principal tour is usually made in a day; but as we wished to sleep on the Wengern Alp, *en face* of the Jungfrau, we left at 10 in the morning—taking a carriage and four for Lauterbrunnen, from which point everything like wheels must be abandoned. There were four of us,—but it is impossible for any party to be alone, during the traveling season, on such a journey; and when we were all mounted on our steeds and began winding about the mountain in our steep ascent, we found that we made part of a cavalcade of twenty or thirty, all bound upon the same errand, and, of necessity, following the same narrow, stony and precipitous zig-zag path. The valley we had driven through is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland. The road runs by the side of the White Leutschen River, beneath perpendicular banks from five hundred to two thousand feet high, and affording frequent glimpses of the snowy mountains that rise in front. Before starting up the mountain we walked to the foot of the beautiful, gauzy, Staubbach waterfall which WORDSWORTH and BYRON have made so famous, and which deserves their praises,—though every American, fresh from Niagara, looks with consummate contempt upon all Swiss cascades. By the time we were half way up the Wengern Alp, it began to rain. Most of our companions halted under trees, sheds and such other precarious shelter as the region might afford;—but knowing the uncertainties of wind and weather in these latitudes, we had come plentifully provided with umbrellas, shawls and overcoats; so, bringing them all into requisition, we pushed ahead, toiling up the mountains through mud and rain, and meeting frequent companies coming down in the same predicament. Just as we turned the shoulder of the mighty hill, the rain ceased, the clouds lifted and brought us into full view of that magnificent chain of the snowy Alps from which nothing but a yawning chasm, apparently but a hundred feet across, separated us. The roar of a falling avalanche, distant and prolonged by the echoes, soon taught us, however, that the mountains apparently so near were really two or three miles off. Half an hour more brought us to the Jungfrau Inn,—a little chalet directly under the Jungfrau peak, and in full view of the broad side of the mighty mountain. We soon had secured good rooms, and bespoken dinner. The sky had now completely cleared, and the sun prepared for a golden setting. After we had thoroughly fatigued ourselves with rambles upon the adjacent slopes,—scanned with our glasses every rod of the opposing snows,—and watched the descending avalanches to our satisfaction, we sat down to a most beautiful dinner, to which double relish was given by the attendance of a charming Swiss maid-servant,—neat, intelligent and speaking English almost as well as her native French. She forms one of the standing attractions of the place, and is really the rival, (and not always the unsuccessful rival,) of the virgin mount, which brings thousands yearly to the Inn. One of the admirers of nature who had paid the spot a visit had recorded in the Visitors' Book his own impressions, in this neatly turned epigram:

"We staid here all day in hopes of a sight:—
We staid here all day, we staid here all night;—
And yet cannot say which is best at this Inn,
—The Jungfrau *without*, or the Jungfrau *within*."

Nothing can be finer than the view of the mountain from this spot. The avalanches, however, disappoint those who have formed their conception of them from the elementary books. There is nothing grand—scarcely anything striking—in their appearance. A low rumbling, like quite distant thunder, is usually all that is perceived:—and when one is fortunate enough to see them at all, they present merely the appearance of a falling mass of snow-dust,—tumbling over the face of a cliff, or swelling the volume of a waterfall. After a night's sound sleep, we descended the mountain to Grindelwald, where we found our carriage, and returned to Interlachan. Thence through Lake Thun to Berne, and by diligence, over a magnificent and picturesque road, we reached Vevay on Saturday evening, and spent Sunday at the beautiful village of Montreux. General PIERCE, with his family, were spending a few days at the Hotel Byron, two miles further on. This end of Lake Leman is among the most beautiful spots of Switzerland, and is crowded every Fall and Winter with English and Russians who seek a milder climate than their own without going to Italy for it. The ripening of the grapes, moreover, which grow here in great abundance, brings many invalids upon whom their lavish consumption has very much the same effect as copious draughts of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. Four times a day swift and very comfortable little steamers pass each way up and down the Lake,—fine drives and boat excursions afford easy and agreeable means of exercise, and the whole atmosphere of the region encourages the *far niente* into which the foreign traveler, seeking relaxation from business, so readily and willingly falls. Accidents upon the Lake, arising from mismanagement of these steamers, seem to be of quite frequent occurrence. Last year, during my visit here, four persons were drowned from a small boat, which was run over by a steamer, and this season, ten days before our arrival, *sixteen* lives had been lost in precisely the same way. America is not the only country, it would seem, in which life is insecure.

At Geneva on Monday, riding along the shore of the Lake, we had one of the finest views of Mont Blanc at sunset ever presented. The mountain is over 40 miles distant, but towers up in full grandeur from its surrounding chain. The sun had sunk below our horizon, and was for the moment hidden from Mont Blanc by some intervening cloud. But this soon passed away, and the entire summit was suffused with delicate rose hues of the most exquisite beauty. In a minute or two this suddenly passed away and was instantly succeeded by what was not merely white, but ghastly pale, like the face of the dead. The transition was as striking and as impressive as that from life to death. It was one of the finest sights I have ever seen.

Yours, R.

LONDON.

The Chinese Treaty—A Growl of Discontent thereanent—What the Times has to Say—India Affairs—The Purchase of Villa Franca—The Ambassador to Turkey—Difficulties of the Derby Government—And of the Atlantic Cable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858.

The treaty with China has at length been given to the Western World in *extenso*. Its substance was, by anticipation, published on the 13th; but its precise terms were not made known till yesterday. There is, of course, a considerable flourish of drums and trumpets in the organs of the late administration, by whom the war was begun. According to them, while Lord ELGIN deserves the highest praise for his forbearance and moderation, everything has been obtained, both in the way of compensation for injuries, and in the way of guarantee for peaceful intercourse in future, which the most sanguine could have desired. In other quarters many sarcastic and depreciatory comments are made on the generality and vagueness of the principal conditions. It is thought by some who are well acquainted with Eastern Asia, that the settlement is one which, as regards the future, insures nothing except the likelihood of new causes of quarrel. Diplomatic relations are provided for in the permissive sense; but the footing on which they are to exist is not defined; and the concession of leave for Europeans to go whithersoever they will within the confines of the Celestial Empire, is regarded somewhat in the light of permission to wander in unknown and inhospitable regions at one's own peril. If means of protecting more efficiently the lives of European residents in the sea-coast towns were impossible, it is still argued that some speedy and effectual mode of appeal in cases of wrong or insult sustained by strangers ought to have been provided. The *Times*, indeed, does not disguise its consciousness that the war which it did so much to promote, and for which it prophesied such magnificent results, has terminated very differently from what it led its readers to expect. It assumes accordingly an air of mystery, and darkly hints that Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were traversed in all their best-laid plans for bringing the Chinese to advantageous terms, by the perfidious machinations of Russian and American diplomacy. Without venturing to allege a single fact in support of the imputation, it would have the world believe that the *employées* of the Republic have been made use of by those of the Autocrat, to thwart the French and English envoys, and the cunning Muscovite has reaped the only profits arising from these intrigues. "When the Russian and American eagles take a companion flight, the younger bird does the work and the elder eats the prey." It is quite true, however, that the Russians have obtained important territorial concessions in the valley of the Amoor; and it is said, not without reason, that they were peculiarly desirous of a general pacification being come to, before the members of other Christian communities could avail themselves of the privilege of traveling through the territories of the Mantchous and so discovering the value of their new acquisitions. For my own part I agree heartily with those who rejoice that Great Britain has, under the treaty of Tien-tsin, obtained no additional *pied a terre* in Asia. I believe she has already too many distant outposts in the East, and that for the protection of her merchants and missionaries she ought to be content to rely upon her ships-of-war, and upon the creation of a feeling on the part of oriental nations that her thirst of acquisition is sated, and that she has in this respect "put away ambition."

The news from India continues to be tranquillizing. There is no longer any show of resistance in the open field. The Sepoy bands are everywhere breaking up, and striving to preserve their booty by devious flight. It is stated that for sake of their ill-got treasure, many of them have been waylaid and despoiled by the robbers who infest the disturbed districts, and who have shown themselves to be no respecters of persons. The peasantry too in numerous instances have given up the mutineers without any show of reluctance to the English authorities; and for the present the hope and memory of revolt are alike passing away. The waste of European life however still proceeds, and as the necessity for keeping up a numerous British force in addition to the vast army of natives is no longer questioned, Government are driven more seriously than ever to consider the urgency which exists for some new method of recruiting the Indian army. From some things that have lately come to my knowledge I am induced to think that measures with reference to this subject are likely to attract the early attention of Parliament next year. It is daily becoming more evident that public opinion will not be content that the internal defence of the country should be intrusted to some twenty-five regiments of militia, badly officered and badly drilled. I asked the colonel of one of these regiments lately encamped at Aldershott, what he thought the ten thousand men collected there would be able to do to hold in check a superior disciplined force on its march from the coast to the capital; he hesitated for a moment, and then said in a low tone—"Nothing." Of the courage and loyalty of his men he doubted as little as I did; and of guerrilla warfare he was of course not thinking, but simply of the futility of relying on such levies to cope with superior odds in numbers and discipline.

Some of our other journals have this week been busily engaged with revelations of a new act of Russian encroachment in the south of Europe. The scene this time is laid, not in the Black Sea or Adriatic, but in the Mediterranean, on the western coast of Italy. It may be recollected that, soon after the conclusion of the Treaty with Paris, a Russian company was announced, which undertook to compete with the Austrian Lloyds and other marine associations in the general trade and navigation. Something was murmured at the time about the class of steamers which were to be employed, and their capacity for carrying a limited number of heavy guns. A large subvention from the Imperial treasury was stated to be part of the plan; and in France and Austria there were for a time audible murmurs against what was represented as a covert evasion of one of the primary conditions of the newly-made peace. The subject, however, ceased to form one of comment, and the comparative fewness of the Russian steamers was and is a matter of notoriety to all who navigate the Levant. It has suddenly, however, been discovered that a grand naval plot has been all this while hatching for the purpose of one day surprising the shipping or the ports of France or England, or both at the same time for aught I know. The wily diplomatists of St. Petersburg have been availing themselves of the presence of the Emperor's mother and the Princess HELENA at Nice, to wheedle the King of Sardinia into selling one of the most valuable seaports of his realms for an annual sum of four millions of francs. The bargain has been, it is said, so secretly negotiated that no other European power had obtained the least inkling of VICTOR EMANUEL'S venal folly, or of the Czar's perfidious insolence, until the whole transaction was closed. Villa-Franca, we are told, is henceforth to be a Russian port and arsenal, as much as Gibraltar is one of ours, or Algiers one of France. That nothing of circumstantiality shall be wanting, it has even been asserted that the Piedmontese troops, hitherto quartered in the place, have been withdrawn, and that General DE MARMORA, the Sardinian Minister of War, when interrogated on the subject, confessed that he had ordered their removal in compliance with the terms of the Convention for the sale of Villa-Franca. The *Morning Post*, the special organ of Lord PALMERSTON, declares that it is because "the Russian Government saw his Lordship was out of power, and that a *roi fainéant* filled his place, Russia had bought Villa-Franca," and it asks indignantly, "What is to be the next purchase? Will Russia buy Hammerfest of the Court of Sweden, or Antwerp of the Court of Brussels? Or shall we lay down a maxim of international law, that it shall not be competent for any Europen State to assign interests in its territory to another European State, somewhat after the famous statute in the reign of the First EDWARD against subinfeudation." People did not at first know what to think of all this; but the explanation of the facts on which the portentous pile of accusation and suspicion has been reared was not long forthcoming. It appears that in point of fact no concession has been made to the Russian Steam Navigation Company at Villa-Franca, other than that obtained by the American shipowners at Spezzia, viz.: that of a dépôt for coals and the privilege of using exclusively certain wharves and warehouses. Instead of "subinfeudation," or the permanent alienation of the port and harbor to a foreign power, nothing has been granted beyond a lease for twenty years to certain Russian merchants, who naturally desire to have some place of security for refit and rendezvous in the Gulf of Genoa. Villa-Franca is not a fortified place; but even if it were, commanded as it is on three sides by the hill around it, it would be utterly untenable against the lawful owners of the soil; and as to the possibility of the Russians attempting to make it an outpost for purposes of aggression, its remoteness and inherent weakness alike render the idea preposterous. But it is evident that the Ex-Premier is as busily as ever preparing to compete for power, and that he is deliberately getting up questions of foreign policy to quarrel with his rivals upon.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE has gone back to Constantinople, and the curious are much divided in their conjectures as to what has taken him there. According to some, he has a secret mission to buy the island of Perim in the Red Sea from the Porte; according to others, he is gone back to give some last words of advice to the Sultan, over whom he has long exercised an extraordinary ascendancy. Never certainly did a successor of the prophet stand in more need of disinterested counsel; and never will ABDUL MEDJID have, amongst European statesmen, one so competent from intimate knowledge of his affairs, combined with the highest talents, to render him such service. The veteran Ambassador has lived so long in Turkey and been so completely identified with its struggles and misfortunes, that I verily believe he has the hope of its eventual redemption as much at heart as any Turk of them all; and I am confident that were any catastrophe to befall the Ottoman Empire so soon after his quitting it, he would regard the event as a personal defeat and humiliation. His superb contempt moreover for the sniffing and sarcasm of those whom he was used to call the *petits-maitres* of diplomacy would possibly render him more insensible than most men to the disagreeableness of returning without any official character to the capital where for twenty years he exercised unbounded power. Still, I doubt if any ordinary inducement would have led him to visit Stamboul this year. It is hard to say whether he hates or despises most the man who he will find there installed as his successor. He is not alone in looking on Sir HENRY BULWER as a fantastic fribble; but he has, or thinks he has, peculiar reasons for regarding him as a supplanter. Strange tales are told of the furious scenes that took place between them at the time that Sir HENRY was sent out by Lord CLARENDON as Commissioner to settle the affairs at Wallachia and Moldavia. The old diplomatist testily questioned every suggestion which the listless coxcomb had brought with him from Downing-street; and viewed with jealousy, he took no pains to conceal the circumstance of his having been sent at all. "I well know," he exclaimed on one occasion, "that you are come to supplant me, but you are not able either to deceive me or to gulde the affairs of this country, in their present condition, for three months." The imperturbable man of fashion is said to have laughingly replied, "The conviction of my inability to do you harm, or take your place, ought to be highly consolatory to your lordship; and I trust it will secure me the pleasure of seeing you restored henceforth to equanimity." But Lord STRATFORD is not a man who hates by halves, and his contempt for his successor will hardly suffice to reconcile him to the spectacle of seeing him installed in his stead on the banks of the Bosphorus. The story of a secret mission finds no currency among well-informed people; and when asked the other day, in Paris, as to the probable length of his stay at Constantinople; he replied, casually, "Not many days." The real occasion of his journey, I believe to be one that is anything but creditable to our Foreign Office here. It is known, that during the crisis of the Crimean war, when things were going ill, and the Allied army was deemed in no little peril—when the Ottoman treasury was empty, and the Turkish troops were without adequate clothing, food or pay, the English Ambassador undertook, on his own responsibility, to incur certain expenses for commissariat and other uses which his Government at home subsequently refused to defray. Lord CLARENDON, whose manifold blunders regarding Turkish affairs the rough-spoken Ambassador had not feared to correct, and whose assumption of superior knowledge and judgment he had scornfully resisted, was not sorry to have an excuse for setting him at loggerheads with the Treasury, of which Lord PALMERSTON was then the head. For years Lord CLARENDON seems to have been endeavoring to goad or pique him into resigning his office. I remember hearing a friend, who was high in office at the time, observe that "if snubbing had any effect he would have resigned long ago." But Lord STRATFORD remained immovable; and it was not until last Winter that he intimated his determination to retire from the scene of his protracted labors. It is certainly rather too bad that such a man should at his time of life be found to make such a journey in order to obtain the means of enforcing the payment of charges incurred for his country's benefit. People said at one time that Lord DERBY had led him to believe he meant to include him in his Cabinet. Lord DERBY himself, when a very young man, was first introduced to office by Mr. CANNING, a cousin of Lord STRATFORD, and there had always been a certain degree of personal intimacy between the members of that family and those of the Premier. But Lord DERBY'S difficulties when he undertook the government were so great that he could not afford to increase them, and Lord STRATFORD has long been the *bête noir* of the French Government. His last three years at Constantinople were a prolonged contest for assendancy with M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister there. Considering, therefore, the critical nature of our relations with France in February last, it would certainly not have mended matters had the task of answering M. WALEWSKI'S offensive dispatch devolved upon the man of all others whom the Tulleries abhors. Lord STRATFORD took his seat last session on one of the cross benches of the House of Lords, which is considered a sort of intimation that he wishes to maintain an independent position, and not to be identified with either of the great parties who are combating for power. I heard him make his maiden speech as a Peer: it was not effective or pointed, although he seemed thoroughly self-possessed. So hard it is for a man of even the highest ability to adapt himself in advanced years to a new species of intellectual effort. I doubt very much whether we shall ever see him in office again.

The *Gazette* of Friday last, contained terms of a Convention with Brazil, under which a joint commission is to be constituted for the decision of claims made by the subjects of either Government against the other. There is to be one English and one Brazilian Commissioner, who are to sit and adjudicate together, and when they differ, to appoint an umpire. To guard against the possibility of their not agreeing upon a third party to act in that capacity, each Commissioner is to name an arbitrator; and these shall take it in turn by lot, to adjudicate in case of need. One cause of disagreement between the two Governments will thus be obviated: but friendship or cordiality there can be none until Lord ABERDEEN'S Act of 1846 shall have been repealed. A short time ago, when agreeing to the Convention above noted, the English Government intimated its desire to open negotiations for a renewed treaty of commerce; but the offer was peremptorily declined on the ground I have stated. Lord MALMESBURY, as I believe I have already mentioned to you, leads the Brazilian Minister at this Court to believe that he is quite prepared to introduce a bill for the repeal of the offensive and inoperative statute.

I regret to be unable to give you any favorable tidings of the Atlantic Cable. All the efforts that have hitherto been made to detect any injury near shore have proved unsuccessful. The opinion of the electricians appears to be, as far their present instruments permit them to judge, that the wound is probably at a distance of nearly two hundred miles from Valentia: and surmise describes the casualty to the rapid, if not abrupt alteration at that point of the bed of the ocean as tested by soundings there. Some faint hopes are, indeed, entertained of improvements being made in the instruments now used, by which the feeble currents at present transmitted may be utilized. But this, at best, will take time, and meanwhile, it is to be feared that the original rent may become worse.

PARIS.

The Age of Miracles not Over—The Holy Maid of Lourdes—An Investigating Commission—The Movement of the Bourse—Decline of French Journalism—A Spark of Disaffection—A Curious Instance of Priestcraft—M. Babinet on the Cable—The Chess-Duel between Morphy and Harrwitz—French Enthusiasm—M. de la Pene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1858.

I have not yet spoken of a miracle that lately occurred in one of those dark and distant corners of France where the accursed light of civilization and Protestantism have not yet triumphed over the holy darkness of superstition. It is not rare that we read of miracles in the columns of the Catholic journals of France, but they are generally too weak an invention to merit attention. The one of to-day, however, rivals that of La Salette, and mounts to the dignity of an event in the history of the country. So that not to notice it would be a want of duty as a chronicler of important passing events.

Like its predecessor of La Salette, a young girl was the *visionaire*—a girl of thirteen years, named BERNADETTE SOUBIRANS. The vision occurred at Lourdes, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, at a grotto from which gushes a spring. At this place BERNADETTE asserts she saw the Virgin Mary, who commanded that a church should be built on the place where she appeared, and in order that no doubt should be left in the minds of the incredulous as to her actual appearance at the place, the spring was made to appear to mark the spot. It is further asserted that the waters of this spring possess the power of curing all diseases and all pains, and in this quality an immense trade has grown up in the sale and transportation of the water, while the pilgrimage of the faithful to the spot rivals that to Mecca. It is true, nevertheless, that certain individuals, without the fear of the church before their eyes, declare that the spring in question always existed, and chemists, who appear to have more confidence in their alembics and retorts, than in the clouded optics of a child, assert that the fluid is ordinary spring water, without even a hint of medicinal virtue. Yet thousands of persons make the pilgrimage to the spring, and although none have been so fortunate as BERNADETTE SOUBIRANS, in seeing the Virgin and hearing her speak, they go away none the less convinced of the reality of the miracle.

But now comes the ridiculous side of this story. It is not astonishing that ignorant people should believe in a miracle, even at this late date in the Christian era; but we should expect better things of the educated. At first the Prefect of the Department, and the Mayor of Lourdes, proceeded to an examination of the subject, and, at the end of their examination, declared that no miracle had been performed; they ordered that the grotto should be prohibited from the public, and that the pilgrimages should cease. Bu the ecclesiastical authority was not satisfied with thi decision, and determined to push the investigation further. The Bishop of Tarbes instituted a commis sion to verify the truth of the miracle, and to sanction the consequences. This commission is composed of nine members of the chapter of the Cathedral of Tarbes, and of the parson of Lourdes, of superiors and professors of dogmas, of morals and of physics. "The Professor of Chemistry of our little seminary," adds the decree of the Bishop, "will be often heard;" and then we are assured, by the same document, that the important event is confided to men "versed in mystic theology, medicine, physics, chemistry, geology," &c. This Committee of learned men, dressed in the garb of the nineteenth century, are to seriously examine, first the ignorant BERNADETTE SOUBIRANS; then they will examine as to the preëxistence of the spring, then the chemical composition of the water, and, finally, its effects upon disease. If the commission decides that a miracle has been performed, the whole church, as in the case of the Immaculate Conception, will be compelled to accept it, in all its enormity.

You may laugh in derision at such a decision of the commission; but it will carry with it an immense importance. It will be a powerful arm of proselytism for the church, for it is evident that so striking a manifestation of divinity in favor of any religion testifies highly in favor of its superiority over all others, and of its incontestable right to the government of souls. In the second place the event has a high economical consideration. The commission will have to decide not only whether the water which flows from the spot where the Virgin appeared is of recent origin, but whether it is miraculous and has the power of supernatural cures. In other words it must be ascertained whether it is worth nothing or whether it ought to be sold at one sou the glass on the spot and be transported over the whole world in bottles at so much the dozen. The Commission, it will be seen, holds thus in its hands the creation or the suppression of a new and fruitful industry for the Department of the Haute Pyrénées, for it is an industry that requires no money for its foundation, which will have no dead season, no crisis, no strikes of workmen, which will produce without cessation and without expense, which will accommodate itself equally well to the system of free-trade and to that of prohibition, and which, in fine, will never fear foreign competition, "For," to quote he *Debats*, "The English, too much occupied with their worthless Parliamentary debates, their transatlantic telegraph and other bagatelles of the sort, will send us plenty of iron, cotton, books and other journals, but no product similar to that of the spring of Lourdes." So that no one can deny the grave importance, in an economical point of view, of the decision of the Commission of Tarbes.

The water of La Salette continues to be transported in bottles for the curing of maladies all over France, and even into foreign countries; why not that of Tarbes? Lately a custom-house officer at the Belgian frontier was puzzled as to the tax due on a box of the water of La Salette. The owner claimed a free passage on the ground that it was holy water, and therefore not an article of commerce. The custom-house, on the contrary, regarded it as a medicine, and as such classed it under the head of medicinal waters. Whatever may be the decision of the Commission of Tarbes' the new water will be sought after by the faithful, and, like the other, may become in its turn a subject for custom-house contestation.

Other evidences of the retrograde tendencies of religious superstition have recently occurred in France, but the miracle of Lourdes will suffice for to-day. I ought to add that while the religious press treat the miracle as a serious affair, and its opponents as heretics and Voltairians, the political press, without exception, throw ridicule upon it. For medical men it is no more difficult to explain the hallucination of the young girl of Lourdes, than of that of La Salette; but it is to the interest of the Church to keep up these periodical excitements about bleeding and talking Virgins, and since Priestcraft is the agent employed, we are not probably at the end of it, notwithstanding the civilization of the age we live in.

From the speculations of the priesthood to those of the Bourse the transition is easy. We are told that there is an emotion in the tribe of Israel; the Bourse, that mysterious barometer of the public purse, is going up, up, to a point that is turning the heads of the bulls and the heels of the bears. The "premium," that amiable exile, has returned to the world again. For two years the speculators on the "rise" have occupied the limbs of the trees in the Bois de Bologne; it is now the turn of those who play at the "fall." Only three days ago one of those gentlemen was found dangling to a limb. He had not only been technically "executed" on 'Change, but had literally executed himself as well. Those who drove a tilbury for two years, have now sold all to buy bread enough to live on. There is something mysterious and inexplicable to common mortals in these fluctuations between the rise and the fall, the *hausse* and the *baisse*, and an outsider wonders wh y it is no easy always to follow the *hausse* and the *baisse* in such a way as to gain, when it is easy to see when the funds are going up or down. But it is exactly this simplicity of the outsider which makes the fortune of the speculator, and gives life to the Bourse. If there were no "pigeons" to plume, it would be a sorry business trying to cheat each other. ROTHSCHILD against PEREIRE, or MIRES against MILLAUD, would be too shy a business to make a rapid fortune at. But the Funds are up, so *Vive les haussiers!* and let the *baissiers* hang themselves; they have had their day.

The physiognomy of the Paris journals just now is most lugubrious. Assassinations, ingenious thefts, deserted children, and the demoralization of young girls, with aggravating circumstances, fill their columns. Among other incidents in the week's criminal history, an uncle seems to have hung his niece to the limb of a tree, after having "deranged" her, to use the phraseology of the old French women. A man who, in the dead of night, inveigled his young wife into the cellar and there killed her by various barbaric inventions of his own, and who was watched during the whole proceeding by a speechless, frightened boy, was verdicted guilty, *without premeditation*, by a tender-hearted jury, and sentenced to hard labor for life The criminal, who had been very much discouraged until then, seemed surprised at his good luck; he raised himself up for the first time, smiled, and made the only observation a man could make under such circumstances, that he had "got off easier than he expected." Some one has suggested, in regard to this verdict, that the customs are growing milder. That may be, but it is worth observation that they do not ameliorate on the side of the assassins, and that they, at least, have not yet made up their minds to show leniency to their victims. The "ribbon business," as it is called,—the commerce in titles and honors of which I have already spoken—continues to occupy the attention of the police; and new developments go to show more and more that it is a great pity the law cannot furnish the vain creatures who seek these titles, and allow to go unpunished the fellows who carry on the business, for they at least are shrewd, sensible men.

An application of the new law on Public Safety has just been made by the Correctional Tribunal of Poitiers. A manufacturer of that town, the Count DE CURZAN, a Legitimist in politics, drew up a political address to the Count DE CHAMBORD, and had it signed by his workmen and carried to the Prince by a partner in business, M. DE MAILLE. A copy of the address which had dropped from the pocket of one of the workmen who was obtaining signatures to it, was the means of discovery. Under the new law it was feared that for this offense the principals at least would be expelled from the country, but the law is *facultative* on that point, happily, and they were only condemned —M. DE CURZON to two months' imprisonment and M. DE MAILLE and two of the workmen to one month. Two other persons implicated in the affair were discharged. The address to the Prince was scarcely incendiary, since it simply renewed to him sentiments of personal attachment and political adhesion.

A singular trial is about to take place in Lombardy. A wealthy man of that section lately died who possessed two pictures by RUBENS—one the portrait of a woman, the other a zodiac—two pictures of high merit, and well known in the country to which they belonged. When the priest arrived to confess the dying man, he demanded to see the pictures of RUBENS. They were shown him; he declared them indecent, because they were nude figures of women, and refused absolution to the moribund unless he gave orders for the burning of the pictures. He was obeyed, was absolved, and then died. To-day, the son and heir to the estate has brought suit against the confessor for having abused the mind of the dying man, and diminished the value of the succession 30,000 francs. Such a process, if intelligently conducted and pleaded, will be of immense value as a precedent.

Iffetzheim! This is the name of the new race-course of Baden-Baden that has just been inaugurated with so much *éclat*. It lies between the little city of the Black Forest and the Rhine, and is said to be one of the finest hippodromes of Europe. It is the first in the Grand Duchy of Baden, but was built, not by the Government, but by M. BENEZET, the manager of the Conversation House at Baden-Baden. It is, therefore, but a new feature added to the many amusements already existing at this loveliest of Continental watering-places, by which to monopolize the patronage of the fashionable world. The horses that ran this year at Iffetzheim were almost exclusively French, the Germans having taken offence at what they deemed the *hauteur* of their Gallic neighbors, and refused to enter the lists. The gentlemen charged with the arrangements of the field and the running were Englishmen—Messrs. DILLON and MACKENZIE GREAVES—both members of the Paris Jockey Club. Nearly all the horses entered are owned at Paris, and the races were but a repetition in form and kind of those of our own Hippodrome at Paris.

M. BABINET, the most distinguished of French astronomers, and a member of the Institute, publishes a letter on the trans-Atlantic Cable. He argues that it is almost impossible to obtain a satisfactory operation through such a cable, because the electric current, in passing through a metallic wire, and especially a wire enveloped in other metallic wires produces a powerful electric charge, which, running off afterwards, gives signals quite foreign to the dispatch. There is nothing to do but to wait patiently until everything is calm, and this consumes time. It is about like what would take place in a room with strong echo powers, and in which a speaker would be obliged to stop at each word, so as to allow the echo to die away, and thus avoid a confusion with the next word. The telegraph is cumulative. This difficulty was met at first in the telegraph between France and England, and it still exists in that between France and Algiers, on the bottom of the Mediterranean. M. BABINET does not suggest any remedy for this defect.

Mr. BABINET writes also to the journals to inform the public that M. GOLDSCHMIDT has discovered another small planet, *his eleventh!* It is situated in the constellation Aquarius. This makes the fourth planet discovered the present year. M. GOLDSCHMIDT, who is not employed by the Government, and who is not, strictly speaking, a professional astronomer, has been decorated by the Emperor for his remarkable discoveries. He lives near me in the fifth story of a house, and makes all his discoveries from a sort of look-out on the top of the house. A beautiful comet is now visible with the naked eye at Paris, every evening between 7 and 9 o'clock. It is seen just below the Ursa Major, at equal distances between that constellation and the horizon.

The great chess match between Germany and America, between M. HARRWITZ, of Prussia, and M. PAUL MORPHY, of the United States, is now going on in this city at the Café de la Regence, in the Rue St. Honoré, the head-quarters of the lovers of this scientific game. The match is to be won by the gainer of the first seven games. M. HARRWITZ gained the first two games, Mr. MORPHY gained the three next, the last of which was played yesterday afternoon and evening. In the third and fourth games Mr. MORPHY made some of the most brilliant and startling moves that had ever been seen in the Café de la Regence, and so great was the enthusiasm that telegraphic dispatches were sent to the Rhine, to Méry, to the Duke of BRUNSWICK, and other great players, begging them to come and see the wonder of the world. Notwithstanding we are in the midst of the watering season, when all the fashion is supposed at least to be out of town, the Café de la Regence is the scene of a crowd, or rather a mob, of distinguished men, and even women, of all nationalities and all tongues. It is believed that MORPHY will beat HARRWITZ, though it is not by any means sure, and, in that case, he becomes the champion of the world, for no man in Europe can beat HARRWITZ. HARRWITZ is 27 years old, MORPHY but 22. MORPHY plays much faster than HARRWITZ, and, in fact

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls.	15	14	—	29
Flour, bbls.	13,138	2,485	5,424	21,047
Meal, sacks	—	—	150	150
Corn Meal, bbls.	150	—	—	150
Wheat, bushels.	27,920	—	2,150	30,070
Corn, bushels.	55,823	—	—	55,823
Barley, bushels.	6,858	—	—	6,858
Oats, bushels.	27,600	125	—	27,725
Malt, bags	—	337	—	337
Provisions, pkgs.	623	506	—	1,129
Whisky, bbls.	347	130	50	527

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6@6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 65 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at full prices. Sales to-day 50 bags Java at 15c.; 50 bags Jamaica at 12½c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 12c.; a small lot of Maracaibo at 11½c.; 30 bags slightly-stained Gonaives at 10c.; 2,000 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c., and 1,200 bags Rio at 9¾c @11¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Coffee in New-York Oct. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Bahia, bags	2,970	—
Ceylon, bags	720	—
Costa Rica, bags	1,600	348
Java, bags	275	5,920
Java, mats	16,000	—
Laguayra, bags	1,050	291
Manilla, mats	—	2,200
Maracaibo, mats	8,960	4,461
Porto Rico, mats	385	—
Rio, mats	61,277	11,032
Savanilla, mats	63	350
St. Domingo, mats	500	2,000
Total pkgs	107,800	27,802

COTTON—The market has been unusually active to-day, sales having been made of 1,400 bales here, and 4,600 bales in transit—in all 6,000 bales—a strengthening prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
Middling	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14	14

DRY GOODS—The sale of Carpetings commenced yesterday, was concluded to-day. The lots sold, to-day were more vigorously competed for, and the prices realized more satisfactory than yesterday. Some Millinery goods were also sold advantageously.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy for State and Western Flour, and prices are lower, especially for such brands as are not needed by the home-trade, who buy most at present. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl. $3 60 @$5 10
Standard Superfine State 5 15 @ 5 30
Standard Extra State 5 45 @ 5 60
Superfine Western 5 00 @ 5 25
Fancy Ohio 5 30 @ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan 5 45 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio 5 70 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee 5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Genesee 5 90 @ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri 5 90 @ 8 50

Canadian continues in moderate request at drooping rates; sales 750 bbls., at $5 15@$5 20 for superfine; and $5 55@$6 60 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at, however, easier prices; sales 1,850 bbls., at $4 65@$5 60 for rejected brands; $5 70@$5 90 for mixed and straight brands, and $6@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, mainly at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 2,000 boxes new Raisins at about yesterday's auction sale prices; and 150 cases Citron, to arrive, on terms not disclosed.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive. The firmness with which desirable lots are held has the effect of restricting operations. The demand is fair, but at easier and unsatisfactory prices. Sales 8,000 bushels all in small lots, including prime white Michigan, at $1 40; poor to strictly prime white Southern, at $1 25@$1 50; poor to very good red Southern, at $1 16@$1 25; and prime white Kentucky, at $1 53 ₱ bushel. Corn is freely offered, and buyers have any existing advantage, yet the demand is not very brisk. Sales 45,000 bushels, mainly at 69½c.@75c. for unsound to prime mixed Western, with a lot of unsound reported as low as 69c., in store; 80c. for mixed Southern; 86c.@86c., chiefly at 86c.@87c., for white Southern; and 97c.@$1 for yellow Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 80c.@85c., and is held at 82c. ₱ bushel. Barley is scarce and wanted, at from $1 05@$1 10—most holders asking, for strictly prime, to arrive, $1 12½@$1 15, ₱ bushel. 3,000 bushels were sold within our range. Oats are in demand and are steady. Included in the day's sale were 8,500 bushels prime Canada, at 51½c.@52c. ₱ bushel. Western at 49c.@52c.; Canada at 49c.@52c.; State at 46c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@45c.; and Southern at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,150 bales, chiefly at 50c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been briskly inquired for, and sales have been reported of a large quantity of Buenos Ayres, to arrive, at 26c.; 8,500 Orinoco at 23½c.; 500 dry Maracaibo at 20½c.; and some Central America at 21c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 64c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans 48c.; Porto Rico, 31c.@40c.; Cuba Muscovado, 28c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@28c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales, by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@41½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@52c., to arrive, and 53c., here, ₱ gallon; some common Resin at $1 80 ₱ 310 lbs, delivered, and 2,500 bbls. of other kinds of Resin at $2@$2 25 for No. 2, and $3@$6 50 for No. 1, white and pale, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude Whale has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., at 50c. ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet at $1 23@$1 25 ₱ gallon. Linseed is dull and heavy at 73c.@75c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and prices tend downward; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $16 80@$17, chiefly within the range, for Mess; $18 75 for Clear; $16 25 @$16 50 for thin Mess; $14 75@$14 90 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy and languid, at 8¾c. @9¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request, at about former quotations, including dry salted middles, at 9c.@10½c.; and smoked sugar-cured hams, at 12c.@14c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed and lower; 385 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. for fair to strictly prime old; ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 165 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 75@$15 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last, 100 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at about former rates. Sales 500 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 6¾c. @c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York Oct. 1.

	1857. Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.
Cuba	43,230	—	22,705	28,933	—	36,671
Manilla	—	15,457	—	—	—	—
New-Orleans	214	—	—	182	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	4,000	—
Porto Rico	9,324	—	—	4,754	—	—
Melado	14,811	—	—	1,182	—	—
Total	67,588	15,457	22,705	35,051	4,000	36,671

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs., part at 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 800 bbls., in lots, at 23c., cash ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 106 bales Cotton at 5-32d ₱ lb. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake on private terms; 40 tcs. Lard at 15s.; and 200 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Glasgow, 50 tcs. Lard at 25s.

The Vintage in France.

From the London Economist, Aug. 28.

Great anxiety is experienced at present with respect to the vintage, reports having been circulated by (it is believed) interested speculators that the dry weather has prevented the growth of the grape. As the question is of general interest, we give our readers a summary of the information collected in the principal wine-growing districts:

Allier—The vineyards are flourishing; the oidium has caused but little injury, and an abundant vintage is expected. Blois—The black grapes are beginning to ripen; the white grapes are nearly ripe; the appearance of the vineyards is perfectly satisfactory. Bourg—The vineyards are in the best condition—the grapes are beginning to ripen. Cette—The continued dry weather has prevented the growth of the grape, and we require great rain to repair the injury. The oidium had made its appearance, but was arrested by the sulphur applied to the vines. In the Gard the vineyards are magnificent, except in some elevated positions, where the grapes are suffering from the drouth. Correze—The vintage will be as early this year as in 1822. We expect to drink new wine towards the 15th of September. Limoges—The cold weather has retarded the growth of the grape; nevertheless we expect an abundant vintage. Marennes—The vines are progressing admirably; the grapes are visibly increasing in size. There is no disease. Montellimart—The appearance of a good vintage has produced a fall of 2f. the hectolitre. The price is now from 20f.@22f. the hectolitre. Tarbes—The vineyards are in the best possible condition. There will be an abundant vintage, and consequently empty casks are selling exorbitantly high. From these accounts it does not appear that there is any chance of a rise in the price of wine during the ensuing season, particularly when we take into consideration the immense stock in the bonded stores of Paris. In the Bordelais the fine appearance of the vineyards has paralyzed the efforts of the speculators for a rise in prices. An early and more than ordinarily abundant vintage is expected.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE, DRAWN BY MICHAEL PHELAN for $250, with interest, payable to the order of JOHN McCARTY, (at Pacific Bank,) dated June 1, 1858, for 15 months. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. JOHN McCARTY.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. J. DEVOE, Boston Road, was entered by burglars on the morning of Sept. 30. Among the articles stolen was a gold detached lever, gold cap and dial, No. 4,588. A reward of $20 will be paid for its recovery. M. DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN. LOST yesterday in Nassau or Wall sts.; it had on it, "H. Hinde, souvenir d'Orange." Any one returning it to Messrs. WILLMER & ROGERS, corner of Liberty and Nassau sts., shall be rewarded.

LOST—YESTERDAY, IN LANDING FROM THE steamer *Metropolis*, a small solid leather French TRUNK, with a brown duck cover; not marked. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Grammercy-park Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Management, for reasons which can be readily understood by the public in general, and especially by the PATRONS OF THE ACADEMY, begs to announce that

ONE MORE CHEAP OPERA NIGHT takes place

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 1, 1858,

when Rossini's celebrated Comic Opera,

IL BARBIERE,

will be performed at the uniform price of FIFTY CENTS TO EVERY PART OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.

The principal characters will be suported by SENORA PEPITA GASSIER,

who will introduce in the Singing Lesson, THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER, arranged with variations expressly for her, by Benedict, and terminate the last act with the celebrated VALSE DE VENZANO.

SIGNOR GASSIER,
SIGNOR GUIDI,
SIGNOR GASPARONI, and
SIGNOR PIERINI.

Conductors { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.

Between the first and second acts, a new Pas de Trois, CARNIVAL DE VENICE, composed expressly for this occasion by M. Ronzani, will be danced by Mademoiselles PRATESI, GALETTI and LAVIGNE.

FOURTH AND LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS, when the whole of WILLIAM TELL, with its magnificent mise en scene, powerful cast, the Ronzani Ballet Troupe and its increased Chorus and Orchestra will be given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Next week most positively the last of the season AT THE REGULAR OPERA PRICES, During which two celebrated artists, Signor CESARE NANI and Signor GIOV. SBRIGLIA, Who have just arrived, on their way to join the full troupe of the Tacon Theatre in Havana, will make their first appearance in America.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1858,
Thomas Holcroft's great five-act comedy of THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Old Dornton	Mr. Blake
Harry Dornton	Mr. Sothern
Goldfinch	Mr. Jeffersen
Mr. Sulky	Mr. Barnett
Silky	Mr. Varrey
Jacob	Mr. Peters
Milford	Mr. Levick
Widow Warren	Mrs. Blake
Sophia	Miss Laura Keene
Jenny	Miss Flynn

After which a grand PAS SEUL by the famous LAMOUREUX.

To conclude with the roaring farce of JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs (with several songs)	Miss Minnie Macarthy.
Granby Gag (with a breakdown)	Mr. Jefferson.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Last night of the Italian Opera.
LAST NIGHT OF MME. COLSON,
The manager respectfully announces the farewell appearance of the great cantatrice, Mme. COLSON, the great success of the season. Full and fashionable houses have attested satisfactorily the triumphant result of the presentation of grand opera in a theatre where the visitors CAN SEE AND HEAR.

Therefore, no necessity exists to reduce the price of admission, which will be as before,

One Dollar to Dress Circle and Parquet.

Fifty Cents to Second Circle; Twenty-five Cents to Amphitheatre.

SATURDAY, Oct. 2,
AN IMMENSE BILL.
The brilliant and popular opera of LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. COLSON as Violet, for the last time.
Signor BRIGNOLI as Alfred.
Signor AMODIO as Giorgio.
IL PURITANI.
The great Liberty duet, by Signor JUNCA and Signor AMODIO.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents; no reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1858,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME HERE OF MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Violet,
AND
MR. DION BOURCICAULT as Grimaldi,
in the interesting five-act play of THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

Violet	Miss Agnes Robertson
Grimaldi	Mr. Dion Bourcicault
Julia	Miss Ada Clifton
The Countess	Mrs. H. P. Grattan
Lord Shafton	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Nopshott	Mr. John Sloan
The Duke	Mr. Whiting

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,
The entertainments will commence with LA TOUR DE NESLE.
To be followed by the comedy of HIS LAST LEGS.
After which, the drama of ESMERALDA.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime of the COBBLER AND TAILOR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,
The performance will commence with the drama of IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE.

Tiernan O'Ruarc, Prince of Breffni	Mr. J. B. Howe
PIZZAROBUS.	
Donna Nelly Viree	Miss Fanny Herring.

After which the comic pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS.
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
SECOND SEASON—1858-9.
First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1858.
FIRST REHEARSAL AT THE ATHENÆUM WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 6, 1858, at 3 o'clock.
THEO. EISFELD, Conductor; J. NOLL, Leader.
Persons wishing to subscribe, or to procure tickets of admission to Concerts and Rehearsals, will please apply at the music store of Carl Prox, No. 213 Fulton-st.; at the bookstores of W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and W. H. Babcock, No. 248 Fulton-st.; at the drug-store of H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.; to the Treasurer, Dr. Hull, corner of Clinton and Joralemon, or to the Secretary, Mansion House, Hicks-st. By order. ROBT. R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
SEVENTEENTH SEASON 1858-'59.
The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public that the Concerts and Rehearsals will take place at Niblo's Garden. First public Rehearsal SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 3½ P. M. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT,
First and only appearance of the great cantatrice, Madame PAULINE COLSON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1,
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori BRIGNOLI, LABOCETTA, AMODIO, JUNCA and MAURICE STRAKOSCH will jointly appear with Madame COLSON.
Admission $1. Seats may be secured at the music stores of ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; C. PROX, No. 203 Fulton-st., and at the Brooklyn Athenæum, beginning on Monday.
Brooklyn papers please copy.

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
THE RENOWNED CAMPBELL MINSTRELS IN A PANTOMIME OF THE RAVEL FAMILY,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
LE MOULIN MAGIQUE.

HERNANDEZ	as Pedro

MATT PEEL in Negro Eccentricities. New Banjo Song by UNSWORTH.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.
E. SNIFFIN, Preprietor.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE LUCY ESCOTT ENGLISH OPERA Company have arrived, and will appear at Burton's New Theatre on MONDAY next,
LUCY ESCOTT, Prima Donna, late of the Italian and London Opera houses, and of the English Opera, Drury-lane.
Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, Contralto, from Drury-lane.
Miss HARRIET PAYNE, from Covent Garden Theatre.
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Tenor, from the German, Italian and English Operas.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Second Tenor, from Drury-lane.
Mr. AYUSLEY COOK, Basso, from London Opera house, and
Mr. CHARLES DURAND, the celebrated English baritone.
Mr. EDWARD REYLOFF.....Musical Director.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
This large display of the products of our National Skill and Industry is now permanently open.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will be in attendance EVERY ENENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of each week will perform a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by programme.
All communications relative to the Fair should be addressed to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary, Crystal Palace.
By order of the Board of Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chairman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE OF the NEW and SURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with its thousands of active figures—men, women, children, horses, dogs, elephants, camels, vehicles, boats, &c., &c., all gifted with a MOTION EXACTLY LIKE LIFE! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The GRAND AQUARIA to be seen, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—A PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT; also, EIGHT PICTURES OF INTEMPERANCE, is open EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Schools taken at liberal terms. Admission 25 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

REFINED AMUSEMENT—NEVER FAILING, is found in Mr. WOOD'S System of Drawing from Nature, which is thoroughly taught in a few lessons. His first Fall course commences Monday, Oct. 4, at No. 231 6th-av. Apply to-day and Saturday. Terms for this course greatly reduced.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—DR. BOYNTON will give the Seventh Lecture of his Course at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, with Illustrative Paintings. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1858.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1.	Albert March	Kuhner
2.	{ Fantasia from Trovatore, introducing the { "Anville Chorus." Stride la Vampa	Verdi
3.	Crimean Polka	Godfrey
4.	March—"Bouquet"	Strauss
5.	"When the Swallows Homeward Fly"	Abt
6.	Gallop—Thames Tunnel	Kuhner

PART II.

7.	Introduction and Opening Chorus from Norma.	Bellini
8.	Aria from the "Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
9.	Home, Sweet Home	Bishop
10.	Albert March	Kuhner
11.	Der Tager Abscheid	Mendelssohn
12.	Quick March—"National"	

SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S MUSICAL ACADEMY—No. 290 Court-st., corner of President-st., Brooklyn. Having studied under the first Italian masters, young ladies will be thoroughly prepared for operatic, concert or private singers. The highest reference given. At home from 11 to 2.

N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
Will commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY, Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction, for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Scottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied, and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best method of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York:
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct. 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LANNAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his Classes will open on Saturday, Oct. 23. Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov. 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room, or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-Park.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., RACES.
The following are the entries for FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1858.
First race,
To come off at 1 o'clock,
Match for $5,000 A SIDE.
Two-mile heats.

R. H. Dickinson names, b. h. Don Juan, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Darkness, by Wagner	5 yrs. old.
Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Slasher, by Childe Harold, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee	4 yrs. old.

Second race,
To come off at 2¼ o'clock,
PURSE $500.
Two-mile heats.

John Campbell's ch. m. Laura Spellman, by Wagner, out of Glorvena by Industry	6 yrs.
P. C. Bush's ch. m. Parachute, by Imp. Yorkshire, out of Heraldry by Herald	5 yrs.
W. Kirwin's b. g. M. D——, by Tally Ho, out of Seven-Up by Imp. Chateau Margaux	5 yrs.
W. H. Gibbons' b. f. Goldleaf, by Trojan, out of Goldpin by Boston	3 yrs.

Third race
Immediately after.
PURSE $1,000.
Four-mile heats.

John Campbell's ch. m. Lizzie McDonald, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee	5 yrs.
R. H. Dickinson's ch. h. Gov. Wickliffe, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp. Barefoot	4 yrs.
Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Slasher, by Childe Harold, out of Sarah Washington by Zinganee	4 yrs.

Slasher was entered for the four-mile race, but will not start in consequence of his being matched against Don Juan. O. P. HARE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 28, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52 has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 BROADWAY.—The attention of Apprentices, Journeymen and other young persons is invited to this institution, which is again open for the loaning of books. The proper hours for attendance are from 2 to 9 P. M., but the library is generally open in the forenoon also. The Reading Rooms are well supplied with the most popular magazines, reviews, pictorials and newspapers of the day, and during the recess many new works have been added.

TERMS.

1. To apprentices of mechanics, or young persons employed as such, there is no charge.

2. Journeymen mechanics, teachers, students in colleges or academies, young persons in the offices of lawyers, physicians, artists, &c., are required to pay $1 per year.

3. Mechanics, tradesmen, artists, &c., in business on their own account, are required to pay $2 per year.

VELLUM AND PARCHMENT FOR DRUM heads, for sale by the dozen, by JOHN R. HOOLE Bookbinders' Furnishing Warehouse, No. 124 Nassau-st New-York.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.

They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to

CITY RETAIL TRADE.

SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTE,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE.
CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

THE GREAT INVENTION,
CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
PATENTED.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT MATTEAWAN, BY THE
SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUF'G CO.
DEPOT,
NO. 39 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Over-coats, Business Coats, Pilot Coats, Pea Jackets, Pants, Vests, Men's and Women's Leggings, Shoes, Gaiters, Mittens, &c., of great variety and most desirable styles. These fabrics are woven in the wool without any seam—will always retain their shape; and for strength, warmth, durability, cheapness, and every other desirable quality, are superior to any other style of Clothing.

Dealers invited to call and examine. Goods shown with pleasure.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER
GARMENTS,
ON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1858,
AT
NO. 300 CANAL-ST.,
AND
NO. 479 BROADWAY.

ARMAND & LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
Sale in continuation,
At No. 361 Broadway,
(Between Thompson's and Taylor's.)
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS.
LYONS PLAID VELVET CLOAKS.
RICH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS.
NEW SHAWLS A MANTELET.
BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS.
All at nominal prices,
For 90 days only.
W. D. ESTERRE.

CHEAP STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Just opened, Saxony, Ballard Vale, Shaker Flannels, all widths.
Also a large assortment of
Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling,
Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices.

INFANTS' ROBES,
CLOAKS AND HOODS,
EMBROIDERED, BRAIDED AND PLAIN,
Of new and elegant patterns,
and remarkably cheap, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS
Are now ready
At his new store,
No. 417 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN—JENNY LIND.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—LA TOUR DE NESLE—HIS LAST LEGS—ESMERALDA—COBBLER AND TAILOR.

BOWERY THEATRE—PIZARROBUS—IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE—THE FOUR LOVERS—FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—NEW VIEWS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Northern Light*, hence for Southampton, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Mr. LUNDY, the electrician recently arrived at Trinity Bay from Valentia, to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., is published this morning. He hopes, by establishing a system of unison between the two stations, to be able to get signals through, the conductor not being broken, and the defect being a loss of insulation 280 miles from Valentia. He thinks it possible, by sending a certain kind of electricity, to improve the insulation and thus overcome the difficulty for a time.

We find in the Albany *Journal*, of last evening, the result of the trial of first-class fire-engines at the great Firemen's Tournament in that City. Trials of second and third-class engines came off subsequently, but we have not yet learned the results. The first prize for first-class engines was won by Franklin No. 3, of Brooklyn. She threw a perpendicular stream of 155 feet. The second prize was won by a Troy engine, which threw 149 feet, and third by an engine from Stamford, Conn., which threw the same distance.

News from Havana to the 25th inst. has been received. In consequence of the stringency of holders, sugars were dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Molasses was also dull, and in freights there was very little doing. The political advices are not important.

A violent rain-storm, accompanied with heavy thunder, vivid lightning, and a blustering wind, commenced at Buffalo at about 2 o clock yesterday afternoon, and traveled as far Eastward as Hudson. All telegraphic communication with the offices on the New-York, Albany and Buffalo line had to be suspended, the lightning preventing the wires from working.

We publish, this morning, portions of the address of Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, on "National Politics." A brief telegraphic abstract of this address was given yesternay.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered an agricultural address at the Cattle-show of the Middlesex Society, at Concord, Mass., on Wednesday.

MR. HIND, the English astronomer, states that DONATI'S comet, now visible, can be seen presently in the daytime, by the aid of a telescope.

The balance in the United States Treasury on Monday was $10,869,000.

A meeting of shipowners, masters, pilots, stevedors, and others interested in the shipping business, was held last night at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the Port Warden Act, passed by the State Legislature last year, the particular object being to place nautical men only in the offices of Port Warden and Harbor Master. Captain C. H. MARSHALL presided. A series of resolutions were read, which were opposed by all the speakers of the evening, as being inefficient, and not covering the ground. Finally, a Committee of ten was appointed for their reconsideration, and the meeting adjourned, subject to a call from that Committee.

The closing regatta of the season, of the New-York Yacht Club, came off, or rather was attempted yesterday, but proved a very spiritless affair on account of the lack of a breeze. The fleet sailed from Owl's Head around the floating light, doubling the S.W. Spit each way. The *Rebecca*, of the first class, came in ahead, at 5.56:40; *Mannering*, of the second, at 5.59:45; and *Fanny*, third class, at 6.26:15; allowing time to the *Una*, it was not certain whether she is not entitled to the first prize; she having come in at 6.07:35. There were not many spectators.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., counsel for General Superintendent TALLMADGE in the investigation into the conduct of that officer which has just been concluded before the Board of Police Commissioners, summed up the case on behalf of his client, yesterday, in an able speech. It is the general expectation that the General will be restored to his former position, and that the United States officers will be declared alone responsible for the destruction of the buildings at Quarantine.

The Staten Island arson examination was resumed, yesterday, before Judge METCALF. Three witness only were called, viz.: DRS. ANDERSON, MUNDY and Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer. The examination of the latter official was about concluded at the close of the session in the afternoon. Dr. ANDERSON'S testimony was mainly directed to the theory of yellow-fever infection. Dr. MUNDY was informed of his privilege to refuse answering any questions which would implicate himself. Of this he availed himself, and his testimony related principally to the doings of the Board of Health. Dr. THOMPSON was sifted upon the stevedore business, the *Cinderella*, the *Susquehanna* Band of Music, and various other matters which Judge METCALF considered wholly irrevelant to the investigation. The case was adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Captain DE RIVIERE appeared yesterday morning before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, to answer to the complaint of having sent a challenge to fight a duel to Colonel LEWIS G. GRANT, upon which he was arrested the evening previous and prevented from delivering his promised lecture on "Love," at Hope Chapel. Mr. Corporation Counsel BUSTEED appeared as counsel for the Zouave, and strove zealously to persuade the magistrate to allow the Captain first, to depart on his parole; second, to go on his (Mr. BUSTEED'S) personal assurances that he would be forthcoming when wanted; and thirdly—the first two propositions failing—to accept a Wall street lawyer, having cases pending in the Court of General Sessions, as his bail, in violation of a special statute. The Justice would not accede to the last proposition, and thereupon quite a scene ensued between him and Mr. BUSTEED. The matter ended in the case being transferred to the Recorder, who, without hesitancy, admitted the Captain to bail in $2,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, and with equal accommodation accepted the proffered Wall-street lawyer as competent bail.

The fifth day of the examination in the Stevens wife-murder case was entered upon yesterday. Four more witnesses were examined, but nothing new of importance elicited, excepting the statement of one witness that there were abundance of rats in the house. This witness also testified that she was with deceased several hours preceding her death, excepting the last hour, and that during that time STEVENS gave the deceased no medicine. This testimony conflicts with the statements of the Bell sisters. It is expected that to-day will terminate the examination.

The case of STEPHEN M. ALLEN, against the Niagara Falls Insurance Company, involving grave charges of fraud, was to have been brought before Justice WELSH, on Wednesday last, for preliminary investigation. Subsequently, however, the parties agreed to send the matter before the Grand Jury.

The general markets, yesterday, were unusually active for Cotton, the sales of which amounted to 6,000 bales,—including 4,600 bales in transit. Prices were very firm. Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed,—as, likewise, were Provisions, Rice and Sugars. Coffee, Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair demand. Freights were dull.

AN ECLECTIC TICKET.—A correspondent, whose opportunities for correct information are good, writes from Troy, to the effect that an attempt is making for an "arrangement" between the Republicans and Americans, by which a new State ticket should be formed from the tickets of those parties respectively, and that the American State Committee is to meet to-day in Albany for the purpose of considering the project. Our correspondent, however, expresses the opinion correctly, no doubt, that the plan must fail. Such combinations are usually controlled by certain candidates and their friends, for personal and private benefit. The masses have little sympathy with intrigues of the kind, and cannot be brought to countenance them. There is no reason to suppose that the American Committee will sanction the proposed movement, and certainly quite as little to expect the Republicans to indorse it.

Mexican Affairs in England.

The London *Times* is bent upon being the Antony of American ambition. It tenders the crown thrice to Cæsar, and thrice meets with repulse. A few months ago it became a strong and irrepressible conviction of that journal that nothing short of a Protectorate, established by the Government of the United States, in the heart of Mexico, could give peace to that distracted country, and security to English bondholders. A mission in all respects so splendid, and so facile, the *Times* appeared to think, would be at once accepted with eager avidity by this people; and in a few months from the issue of the fiat, the task would be done, and thoroughly. The exceedingly cool reception which the proposition met, amazed the Thunderer. The only response was one of indolent indifference—a masterly exhibit of *laissez faire* immobility—a cool assurance that the American people was quite aware of its relations to the subject, acquainted with all its bearings, and prepared for its eventual solution. It was asserted that we possessed a policy, but had no call to make all the world confidants in the matter. The *Times* again returned to the subject; asked, what if we consent that this offered protectorate shall in due time be convertible into absolute dominion? And while the reply to this irresistible overture was expected, the bonds of Mexico experienced a buoyancy in the market utterly amazing to the eldest veterans of 'Change Alley. The answer, when it came, was as heartless and listless as the other. We made the old motto of the Scotsman our own, "We bide our time." That time will be when Mexico, by thorough exhaustion and direct appeal, calls for it—not before. Astounded, but not dismayed, the tempter again essayed our obduracy with an unqualified offer of annexation. The result was unaltered. It was distinctly stated that our *rôle* was to wait upon events; not to endeavor, with the petulance of immaturity, to hasten a conclusion involved in "manifest destiny," which, act as we might, would surely come about in its own happy time. We, furthermore, reconciled ourselves to certain inconveniences, beneath which British creditors must contrive to labor, not omitting to note the usurious character of the loans in question; while urging that circumstance, not as a ground of repudiation, but as a reason why we may be in no feverish haste to exchange the uncertainties represented by the excessive shave for the certainties of an American administration of the Mexican revenues. In an article given in the TIMES of yesterday, we have the rejoinder of the London journal. Its tone is absolutely plaintive. It overwhelms us with reproaches. Our humanity is called in question. We are so fiendish as to stand idle, while Mexico is tossed with "debilitating convulsions," and "is held in torment," and so knavish as to calculate upon coming finally into that little piece of property, free from all incumbrances. From pathos, according to feminine precedents, the transition to abuse is easy, and we are taunted with old repudiation and new fillibusterism, as if upon a precalculation that we may so at last be driven into a raid upon Mexico, by way of redeeming the national character.

Saving always this result, and sincerely hoping that our reluctance to steal Mexico may not come to be viewed by the English as a flagrant *casus belli*, we must be allowed to protest against the whole conduct of this argument. It is neither logical nor just. We have said enough of the policy controlling this Government—a policy of forbearance, not dissimilar from that which, at the time NICHOLAS pointed to the couch of the sick Ottoman, and urged the humanity of intervention, the British Government adopted and persevered in at the cost of a protracted war. Governments are not conducted upon humanitarian or cosmopolitan principles. We have set up no pretensions to political knight-errantry. The rule of non-intervention is the well-settled and cardinal doctrine of our foreign policy. It will remain so until some exigency fully warranting its suspension may present itself, when it will be time enough to consider the advisability of change. Let that point pass.

But this charge of prospective repudiation we object to as at once gratuitous and splenetic. There is nothing in the history of the Federal Government, nothing in the discussion of the Mexican question by the American Press, to justify so unworthy an ascription. The history of Texan annexation, and of the assumption of the Texan debt, is newly written, and is a living rescript of the principles controlling our Government in measures of this anomalous description. The remarks of this paper, to which the *Times* refers, implied no toleration for repudiation. They were to the effect that the foreign creditors of Mexico had originally indemnified themselves for the unusual risks of a Mexican loan by charging a usurious bonus; had subsequently converted this risk into security,—not so perfect, perhaps, as it might be, but certainly proximate—by obtaining a mortgage on the customs-revenues of the State; and could afford to await patiently the conversion of that proximate into an absolute certainty, which would result from American annexation; and that the London *Times* itself, and the foreign bondholders, look to this result with confidence, unalloyed with the fears of repudiation, which they now affect, is evinced by the urgency of that journal to bring about annexation, and the rise of the Mexican bonds, at the mere suggestion of the scheme, circumstances thus attested by substantial evidences of sincerity. There is in reality no mode at present conceivable by which Mexico may become a member of this Union, that does not involve a Federal guarantee of its debt.

MAKING THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.—An important discussion took place in the Canal Board, at Albany, on Wednesday, upon a proposition, by Commissioner RUGGLES, to expend $16,000 in improving the channel of the Erie Canal, where it crosses the Cayuga marshes. Mr. R. urged, with characteristic ability and zeal the great utility of such an expenditure at this time, as it would enable large-sized boats to pass through the whole length of the canal. All the locks are completed of the enlarged size, and the depth of water has this season been increased to six feet. But an obstruction exists where the canal passes through the extensive marsh at the foot of Cayuga Lake. There the prism is not in as good condition as elsewhere, and large boats find it impossible to pass. Mr. RUGGLES' plan is to improve this portion so as to make it practicable for boats drawing the maximum depth of water. Thus, in advance of the completion of the enlargement, the whole canal would be made available. Mr. RUGGLES is employing the brief remainder of his term in a manner highly advantageous to the State. The friends of the canals owe him thanks for his enlightened efforts to perfect our public works.

The War of the Pastry Cooks.

It may not be generally known to our readers that a fierce contest is now waging in Paris which illustrates in a remarkable manner the absurdly artificial system of the French Government. No one in our Metropolitan City but knows that the Parisian *Pâtissiers* comprise that creative corps who devote their genius to the embodiments of the principles of high art in tarts, meringues and those manifold saccharine and butyrine combinations for which the Saxon speech affords no better appellative than pastry. The *Pâtissiers* are pastry-cooks. Now the bakers (*Boulangers*) have, it seems, been infringing on the peculiar prerogatives of the *Pâtissiers*, making cakes, (*gateaux*,) etc., and vending the same, at ruinously low prices, to the deadly detriment of the *Pâtissiers*. It is to the end to restrain the bakers from producing the said *gateaux* that the Parisian *Pâtissiers* have recently sent in a petition to the Emperor, through the hands of M. VINCENT, "syndic and delegate of Parisian *Pâtisserie*." The petition itself is a very remarkable document—deliciously French—in which history and philosophy, wit and wisdom, are brought with cumulative and corruscating energy to the enforcement of the claim of the petitioners. This claim they base, firstly, on decrees and *ordonnances* which they regard as still operative; secondly, on argnments deduced from justice, morality (*la morale*) and political economy. The learning and legal lore displayed are amazing. The rights and privileges of Parisian *Pâtissiers* have, it seems, occupied the attention of monarchs and jurists for centuries. The petitioners show that a decree of Parliament, bearing date Aug. 18, 1713, prohibited bakers from "mingling butter or eggs in their bread, or making pies or cakes," and another, of 1717, forbade bakers from making "King's cakes" (*gateaux res Rois*) even to give away. Advocate-General JOLY further fortifies the claim by a citation from the *Livre des Métiers* of ETIENNE BOILEAU, granting to *Pâtissiers* the exclusive right to make *pâtisserie*.

But unfortunately for the black-letter learning of these erudite dispensers of dulcet delectables, there is another little date that escaped their memory, that puts quite a new face on the matter—March 2, 1791. On that memorable day corporations and monopolies were abolished. "All trade and professional privileges, of whatever denomination, are suppressed." So ran the decree destroying the old *régime*, with its million abuses and absurdities. Oblivious of this little fact, the *Pâtissiers* have kept up a periodical clamor about their rights. For these pretensions are not new. The present petition before the Emperor is, it seems, but the latest of a long line of predecessors. "They had renewed their attempt some time ago," says the *Journal des Economistes*, "with increased persistence, while M. PIETRIE was Prefect of Police. But this honorable magistrate, constantly and energetically repulsed it as a retrograde tendency, as a blow aimed at Free-Trade." Nothing daunted, however, the *Pâtissiers* are determined to persevere, and even should the present conflict result adversely, they are bent on renewing the contest.

Now, ludicrous though these pretensions may appear, the movement is not without its profound import. The weightiest events in French history centre precisely on the point for which *Pâtissiers* are now contending. For this is a pure vestige of that spirit of Protection, Authority, Monopoly, that for centuries cursed European nations, and whose influence is felt to the present day. This spirit was carried to its furthest lengths in France. Every act and aspect of life fell under the spell of a shackling and bewildering control. The weightiest and the most trivial, the most colossal and the most contemptible matters, were all brought under the sway of Governmental vigilance and regulation. Under the pretence of controlling, protecting and harmonizing trade, the most ridiculous limitations and arbitrary classifications were established. As early as 1513, violent contests were waged between the tailors and old-clothes-men, as to the line of demarcation between a new and a ready-made coat. Some hatters had the privilege of making cotton, others felt hats, the one not being allowed to enter the domain of the other. A cobbler could go no further than to half-sole your shoes under pain of trespassing on the prerogatives of the cordwainer. For centuries the fiercest litigations raged, generated by these absurd and artificial distinctions, and it required nothing short of the French Revolution to get rid of these mountains of rubbish.

From the same source are the pretensions of the *Pâtissiers* to a monopoly of the manufacture of cakes and pastries. But no, no, *Messieurs les Pâtissiers*, there is rather too much of the old leaven in your thoughts. The principles of Free Trade have swept away for ever all such ridiculous and abusive claims. With what ease do Commerce and Industry proceed when allowed to regulate themselves by their own laws. What a proof that only in organic growth is there safety! Thus the *Pâtissiers* are no doubt doomed to disappointment. Even the French mind, with which such privileges have long found favor, has opened to the absurdity of any external interference in such matters. The "six hundred and one" Parisian bakers, then, will doubtless continue to make democratic *gateaux*, and vend the same at democratic prices, even though all the *Pâtissiers* oppose them.

SALE OF THE CANALS.—It is deemed a matter of the highest prudence, in view of the approaching election, for all parties to profess the utmost devotion to the canal interests of the State. The Republican candidate for Governor made a canal speech when he called his Convention to order, and another when he was nominated, to say nothing of several canal letters he has since written. It is claimed for his Democratic opponent that he is equally sound on this paramount issue; and as for the American candidate, if no public professions are made on his behalf, his friends say it is because none are needed.

There was a Democratic ratification in Albany on Wednesday evening, at which Judge PARKER was present and spoke. One of the resolutions adopted makes a serious charge against "the leaders of the Republican Party," to the effect that, "Awhile ago" they "openly espoused the project" "to sell the Canals to an irresponsible and soulless corporation." This allegation is supposed to refer to an article in the Albany *Evening Journal*, expressing the opinion that inasmuch as the Canal and the Central Railroad were rivals in the freight business, both should be owned by the same Company. It is some considerable time since the article in question appeared, and the *Evening Journal* is now strenuously against selling the Canals.

It is rumored that along the line of the public works, and especially in Western New-York, there is a movement among the special friends of the Canals, irrespective of party, in favor of the American ticket. The devotion of Messrs. BURROWS & BENTON to the Canals, as against railroad competition, does not appear to be questioned in any quarter. It may not be more sincere than that of their competitors, but it seems less to require evidence and explanation.

Air and Water.

These two elements, as they used to be thought before Science came along and showed that they were no such thing, have much to complain of in this generation and in this City. Whether rudimentul simples, as the ancient philosophers held them to be, or most multiple compounds, as the modern ones demonstrate, they have the best of dispositions towards mankind. The air, a magnificent ocean, rolling and surging around the planet—"icing the pole or in the torrid zone darkheaving"—pours itself about us for our life and our blessing. It only asks us to use it, and use it wisely, and it will give health to our blood and elasticity to our nerves. We think much of the ocean stream being two or three miles deep, but the circumambient sea of air at the bottom of which we live is forty miles deep, so people say who have weighed and measured it, and by the very conditions of its being, it is forever purifying itself and making itself over again for the uses of animal and vegetable life. Sunshine and moisture, and winds are always busy keeping it in good order for us, and even hindering us from so utterly spoiling it, as we seem bent upon doing, if we could have our way with it. But we are still too many for it, often through our ignorance or our perversity.

From the moment that civilized man draws his first breath, in a close and stifling atmosphere from which all that is vitalizing has been excluded or condensed, to the dying chamber guarded as carefully against the air as if it brought death upon its wings, the foolishness of man seems to have set itself to work to poison and pervert the first and most essential of God's gifts to his race. His first years are passed in a close nursery or parlor, and at the earliest possible moment he is consigned to one of those receivers for experimentation on small animals called a school, from which the air is as carefully exhausted as if he were a mouse, or a bird that was to die a rearryr to science. Nature is, luckily, more than a match for us in this battle we wage with her, and she will insist on forcing in air enough to support respiration after a fashion, or every one of our crowded school-rooms would be another Black-hole of Calcutta, every Winter-day. And so it is with his life as he lives it on. The parlor in which he spends his leisure, the bedchamber in which he sleeps, the counting-house in which he makes his living, the court-room where he goes to law, the theatre where he goes for his diversion, and the church whither he resorts for his salvation, all seem to be devised with a devilish ingenuity to damage his health and shorten his life by adulterating the very *pabulum* of his being. And if this be true of the comfortable and richer classes, who have comparatively airy and well-contrived dwellings, how much worse must it be with the poorer sort, who have to herd together in squalid crowds wherever they can find a shelter? If any one is curious on this point, let him take a walk through any of the streets where they swarm, and he will soon be satisfied.

There is no part of the animal economy, where all is fearfully and wonderfully made, more marvelous than the lungs. Physiologists say that they are a tissue of air-ells amounting to a number of square feet of superficies which we are afraid to mention from memory, lest it might seem fabulously large. This wonderful machinery is contrived to apply the air to the new-made blood, and fit it for the work it has to do in sustaining and cheering life. Of course, purity of air is an essential condition of the proper aeration of the blood, and many of the diseases which shorten life and make it bitter while it lasts, arise from the poison of bad air which is sucked into the very springs of life. Though pulmonary diseases are those which we connect most directly with the morbid action of the lungs, many others enter the vital domain by the same avenue, and all are aggravated by its influences. Since men have lived in ceiled houses, they have seemed to regard them as fortifications against the general enemy, the air, and to think that the most skillfully constructed which could make it keep its distance the furthest. Or, if it be allowed that this subtle spirit must be permitted an ingress, or that it will force its way in spite of us, we build subterranean fires to torture it with, and make it pass through the flames, as the Ammonite children did at Moloch, before it is suffered to struggle up, singed, scorched and feverish, through grated holes in the floor, to do its office in the delicate laboratory of life.

Now, here is a wide field opened to the ingenuity—nay, the genius—of architects. We all know what their art can do for the outside of the cups and plattery in which our life is served up; let us see whether they cannot do something to make them pure and wholesome within. Who does not recollect the deadly oppression of sleep which comes over him in the gayest moment of the comedy, or at the height of the lecturer's flight of oratory—we shudder at the thought—at the very laboring point of the sermon itself? And this sleepy fiend is one we have conjured up ourselves—or rather which we have transformed into one from an angel of light. Now, all this must be manageable by science and art joining hands together. Man certainly can make himself superior to this accident of his own contriving, or there is no sense in definitions of Democracy. Let the architects leave the orders of architecture in peace awhile, and let the whitening of our living sepulchres alone, until they have hit upon a way to clear away and make impossible the atmospheric corruption and uncleanliness within them. Houses, theatres, court-rooms, churches, and above all, school-rooms, can be informed and pervaded with the element in which heaven meant us to live. We do not believe that bad air is an inevitable attendant upon every crowded assembly. The man who will introduce the pure air of heaven to our parlors and bedchambers, and will make the atmosphere that hangs over a crowded room as wholesome as that on a hillside, will deserve more gratitude than if he had invented a new order of architecture, or an even more amazing mixture of the old ones than has yet astonished the eyes of the wayfarer. Is it, indeed, a castle in the air that we may yet have air in our castles? We do not believe it. But the second head of our discourse—that touching water—we must reserve for another occasion.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first cheap opera at this house attracted a fine audience last evening. The performances were such as could be witnessed in no theatre in the world at such an absurdly low figure—fifty cents. The second experiment will be made to-night, when the "Barbière" will be presented. Mme. GASSIER will introduce in the singing lesson the famous ballad of the "Last Rose of Summer," with variations written expressly for her by Mr. BENEDICT; and also the famous Waltz written for her by VENZANO. The Ronzani ballet troupe will execute an arranged piece between the first and second acts. This is surely enough for fifty cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—There was a good attendance last evening to pay homage to the great lyric artist, Mme. GAZZANIGA, on the occasion of her last appearance in this theatre. Two acts of "Lucrezia Borgia" (not the whole opera, as announced,) were given and the beautiful finale to the opera of "Favorita." Mme. GAZZANIGA was received with the enthusiasm which she never fails to excite, and was called out repeatedly.

The Strakosch Italian Opera company will give a grand concert in Brooklyn to-night. Mme. COLSON, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, JUNCA, &c., will assist. The programme is of the most popular and attractive kind, and the entertainment merits the best patronage of our sister city. It does not often happen that so many fine artists can be heard together.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—An entertainment of a very unique kind was given here last night to a good audience. The only artists were Mr. J. B. BROWN, a teacher of elocution—and a child called "Little ELLA," his pupil. About the gentleman it is only necessary to say, that he has a somewhat churchey method, which is at once impressive and pleasing. His pupil is one of the most astonishing "prodigies" we have ever listened to. Her physical power is remarkable; her intellectual and emotional conception of poetic meaning wonderful. Her intellect does not appear to have been forced; everything is easy and natural, and flows from her tiny mouth as though it had been nurtured there. We are not partial to "prodigies," but there is a radiant intellectual gift about "Little ELLA" which it is impossible to ignore. She is worthy of public patronage.

City Items.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER TRUMPET TO LIEUT. MAXWELL WOODHULL.—A most interesting ceremony, to which a very select party were invited, took place yesterday, at the Astor House. Lieut. MAXWELL WOODHULL, the first Lieutenant of the U. S. frigate *Sabine*, which was lying off the Battery, was presented with a silver trumpet—a testimonial, from a few friends, of the important services rendered by Lieut. WOODHULL to his country and to the noble profession of which he is a distinguished member. Between 12 and 1 o'clock a party of ladies and gentlemen met in a room in the Astor House, and witnessed the ceremony. Superintendent TALLMADGE, who made the presentation, addressed Lieutenant WOODHULL with some brief and appropriate remarks. He alluded to the circumstances under which the Lieutenant obtained a Midshipman's warrant from General JACKSON, and following his career from that time up to the present moment, he spoke feelingly and with admiration of his conduct on all occasions as a gentleman and an officer. The Lieutenant, who was deeply affected, made a manly sailor-like speech in reply. There was an honest sincerity in his thanks which could not be mistaken, and like all men with true nobility of character he was only modest about himself and his own good qualities. He expressed himself gracefully and becomingly, and the fairer portion of his audience were especially touched by his remarks. The gift itself is worthy of the gentleman upon whom it has been bestowed. It is a plain navy trumpet of massive silver and of considerable intrinsic value, though that is a matter which Lieut. WOODHULL will hold lightly in comparison with the kindly feeling and esteem which the gift itself evinces. It was manufactured by GALES from a special pattern, and the absence of all gaudy tinkering and filigree work is chiefly to be noticed. It is moreover a navy trumpet; there is no mistaking it for a firemen's trumpet; and on one side, upon a shield raised with the emblems of Faith, Hope and Charity, is the inscription—

TO MAXWELL WOODHULL,
LIEUTENANT U. S. N.,
FROM A FEW PERSONAL FRIENDS.

After this interesting ceremony was performed, the party, about 30 in number, repaired to the Battery where boats were in readiness to convey them to the *Sabine*. On board the frigate an enticing collation was spread, and the gallant officers of the *Sabine* were, as they always are, courteous and ultra-attentive to their guests. After the champagne had circulated for a while, some speeches, quite *en famille*, were made by gentlemen present. Commodore PAULDING—whose delivery, by the way, is graceful, fluent and extremely prepossessing, while at the same time it has all the characteristics of the profession of which he is the proudest ornament—Commodore PAULDING, we say, delighted the company with a sketch of Lieut. WOODHULL'S life, and we need not say that he gave him the very highest character which it is possible for a gentlemen and a sailor to aspire to. The Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, formerly our Minister to Brazil, and other gentlemen present made characteristic and most felicitous speeches.

The *Sabine* will sail in about a fortnight, with Mr. BOWLIN and suite, directly for Montevideo. She is one of the finest frigates afloat, certainly the finest in our Navy and the largest sailing frigate in any navy. Probably she is the last ship of the class that will ever be built, for hereafter, steam is to supersede canvas in the propulsion of ships-of-war.

CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Seventy-Fifth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of New-York, has been in session the past two days at St. John's Chapel, in Varick-street, the place appointed by the Provisional Bishop for the meeting. It opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, with religious exercises, and the day was occupied with the transaction of business incident to the organization of the Convention. Yesterday the Provisional Bishop delivered his annual address, giving a statement of his labors during the past year. He said that during the year he had attended 215 services; held 185 confirmations; and preached 175 sermons. The number of persons confirmed was 3,897, which was nearly 1,700 more than during the preceding year, and nearly 1,200 more than had been confirmed in any one year for a long period, even when Bishop WAINWRIGHT had collected the number of persons who had been waiting confirmation for several years before his election to the episcopacy. To the diaconate 15 persons were admitted; 10 deacons were ordained priests, and there were 29 candidates for holy orders. Last year there were 32 candidates, and 10 were received during the year. There are now 46, 29 instead of 10 having been received during the year. Twenty-four clergymen were received from other dioceses, five churches were consecrated, three corner stones were laid, and two clergymen were instituted. The Bishop alluded with much feeling to the removal of three clergymen (the Rev. ISAAC PARDEE, the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, and the Rev. WM. RICHMOND) by death, during the past year; also, to the death of Chief-Justice DUER, and Mr. GERRIT G. VAN WAGENEN, distinguished and useful laymen in the Church. The Bishop alluded to the proposed amendment of the third article of the constitution, so as to prohibit the admission of non-communicants as lay delegates to the Convention. This amendment is desirable, but he thinks it is inexpedient. He was conscious that, in opposing this amendment, he was exposing himself to misapprehension, and even misrepresentation, but he would not shrink from expressing his opinion regardless of personal consequences. In the course of his address, the Bishop spoke of the great progress which the present age has made in intellectual and mechanical science, and alluded to the danger of mankind being so absorbed by discoveries and improvements in the arts and sciences, and other material things, as to neglect their moral and spiritual interests. But, he added, nothing can be further from every ingenious Christian mind than any, the least, wish to chill or disparage the generous enthusiasm which responds to brilliant discoveries in science, or to new achievements of skill and energy in the domain of physical nature founded on such discoveries and making things possible which once seemed utterly impossible. Nor can any Christian patriot look without most cordial sympathy upon those mutual expressions of good will which on a recent occasion have been interchanged with every token of warm sincerity, between the kindred nations. Hopes of enduring concord founded on a single material bond of union may indeed be exaggerated, and no doubt they are so. In these States during the last year or two, the North, East, South and West have not been restrained by such a bond from hurling forth at each other words of anger and disunion. And in Europe two great nations have been lying for centuries within a few hours of each other without assimilating their intentions, without unlearning their bitter prejudices, without being able even to keep their hands from mutual violence. Let us cherish the grateful hope that united as we are to the country of our fathers by community of language and literature, by kindred blood, by similarity of laws and of religion, and now perhaps by a bond of intimate intercourse, we may ever abide in peace and friendship, and year by year learn to know each other better and to concur more cordially in whatsoever may promote the common good and the good of the world.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.—Yesterday forenoon, as Deputy Sheriff ENGLIS was taking two prisoners named TIM SULLIVAN *alias* Tom McCoy, convicted of burglary, and JOHN DONNELLY, convicted of felonious assault, to the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt for the purpose of conveying them to Sing Sing, they made a desperate attempt to escape. On reaching the corner of Franklin and Church streets they each threw a handful of cayenne pepper into the Deputy Sheriff's eyes, and then fled. The officer, though half blinded, pursued the fugitives—who being handcuffed could not make very good time—and after a chase of several blocks, snapping his revolver at them five times, and with the aid of citizens, succeeded in effecting their capture. The prisoners following their rearrest were taken to Sing Sing. Their plan to escape was prearranged, for a wagon was in readiness to pick them up.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found near the Fresh Pond (Staten Island) on Monday last, with regard to which the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by Hanging," has been identified by the friends of the deceased, and proves to be that of JOSE MARTINEZZ, a German cabinet-maker, whose residence was at No. 147 West Thirty-first-street, in this City. He leaves a wife and two children, whose respective ages are 21 months and 6 months. He had been missing from his home since Thursday morning, the 23d inst.

No one is admitted to the cable operating room at Trinity Bay, it is said, not even the Superintendent of the Newfoundland line. An officer of the United States Coast Survey (Mr. HILGARD?) made a pilgrimage to Trinity Bay to witness the work of operating the cable, but Mr. DE SAUTY was inflexible, and the officer was only allowed to peep through the window.

Personal.

The following list of Americans in Paris was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. LANDER, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from Sept. 2 to Sept. 16:

New-York—M. Garcia, Capt. E. G. Tinker, W. M. Allen, F. W. Leggett, Rev. H. M. Field and wife, J. N. H. Hana, E. Waller, W. S. Waller, J. L. Banks and wife, C. W. Wolfe, H. J. Raymond and wife, A. W. Palmer, C. Whiley, E. Varet, Mrs. E. Clarke, Miss Jordan, A. J. Clark, C. D. Tows, Rev. J. P. Rogers, D. D., A. D. Lansing, Jr., W. Walker and family, J. A. Hamilton, S. W. Dana, M. Clarkson and wife, J. R. McCall, Capt. D. Lines, R. Hoe and wife, A. M. Hoe, C. W. Richards, J. L. Banks and family, G. W. Bull and lady, C. de Ruyler, J. A. Voisin, T. Owen, C. B. Owen, F. L. Warden and wife, L. W. Jerome and family, H. Migeon and family, A. Oechs, J. S. Quicks, H. W. Hicks and wife, H. S. Otcott, W. M. Cranston, J. Waldron, Wm. Muir, G. G. Byron, Cambridge Livingston, J. E. Blancan, J. E. Thomson, R. Berend, P. H. Morss. *Pennsylvania*—W. H. Bruner, R. R. Bunting, M. D., W. W. Wright, C. F. Spang and family, D. H. Cadwalader, L. W. Rickley, Thos. Silver, S. Welsh and family, C. E. Hackley. *Massachusetts*—C. G. Reed, W. W. Carruth. *South Carolina*—Mrs. F. D. Quash, H. D. Lesesne, W. M. K. Parker, C. Warley. *Louisiana*—P. Morphy, J. S. Bisland, J. Arvini. *Maryland*—J. T. Williams, G. H. Fillmore. *Mississippi*—James Allen and family, H. Goodman. *Ohio*—D. Harris, J. F. Gabriel. *New-Jersey*—W. V. Waldron. *Connecticut*—J. T. Morsell.

Apropos of the applause for LEON GOZLAN'S new piece, *Il faut que Jeunesse se Paie*, the correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* says: "But, though bad, let not your readers suppose that it was not enthusiastically applauded. It was so applauded—of course; new plays by authors of note, or any pretension, always are in Paris. The fact is, that here the *claquing* system is perfectly understood, and is practiced with consummate art. It is related of a celebrated French dramatist, that, exasperated one night at being hissed, he cried: 'Ah! I know well who it is that hiss—it is the scoundrels who have paid for their places.'"

LONGFELLOW'S quaint poem of "Hiawatha" has been set to music by EMILE KARST, of St. Louis, and was sung by a quartette party at the Mercantile Library Rooms, last week, with piano and orchestral accompaniments. We understand that a similar transformation of the lines into the notes of the scale has been accomplished by Mr. ROBT. STOEPEL, formerly the popular conductor at Wallack's Theatre. The music is pronounced very effective.

The unhappy Parson BROWNLOW has not enjoyed himself at the North. On his way home, he stopped at Cincinnati, of which town he speaks disrespectfully:

"It is a city of great wealth, trade and commerce; but it is a fast city, and as corrupt as the devil could wish it. It is full of rascals, swindlers and bogus stock dealers. Even the beggars are thieves and impostors. The streets are full of them. In soliciting charities, in creating houses of worship, building orphan asylums, or whatever this mixed population go at, the thief and impostor stick out."

The probable resignation of the venerable Archbishop of Armagh (Lord JOHN BERESFORD) is mentioned in English journals. His Reverence is 85 years of age, was consecrated Bishop of Cork in 1806, and created Archbishop in 1822. There are fifty-six livings in the Archbishopric. The probable successor to the mitre is the Rev. Dr. SINGER, Bishop of Meath.

Mr. D'ISRAELI has been revising and recditing and adding fresh notes to his father's works, *The Curiosities of Literature*, *The Calamities of Authors*, &c., which

POLITICAL.

Del. Forney's Address.

The promised address of Col. FORNEY appears in yesterday's Philadelphia *Press*. It is very long, but we make room for one or two extracts. The following passage is interesting :

"Among those who have volunteered to supply their ready abuse of the Tarrytown speech, I notice the editor of the New-York *Herald*, the infamous JAMES GORDON BENNETT. Addressing, as I do, a mixed audience, because, I presume, this statement will be read by men of all parties, I am sure that I commit no offence when I recall public attention to the manner in which this man conducted his newspaper during the campaign of 1856. A long life of shame, a life brightened by no single deed of virtue, a life of selfishness, of jealousy, of ostracism, was fittingly illustrated in the columns of his newspaper during that memorable struggle. Absent in Europe when Mr. BUCHANAN returned from England, BENNETT came to New-York shortly after, and cast about to see which of the great parties had the best chance of success. Finally, his years of hatred of JAMES BUCHANAN obtained the mastery, and he placed himself in the hands of the friends of FREMONT—whether or not for a consideration I am unable to *prove*. This man had grown rich in a career of villainy. His attacks upon personal character, his terrorism over actors and actresses, his reckless intrigues against business men and business interests, all combined, had filled his pockets, and he now aspired to a respectable representative position at some foreign court. It is stated that when he applied for such a position under the Administration of President PIERCE, his petition was scouted, and he became the assailant of that Administration. How he toiled to defeat Mr. BUCHANAN, the columns of this journal will show. He seemed to have abandoned all remorse. His agents penetrated every section of the Union ; they hung about Lancaster, where Mr. BUCHANAN resided ; they lingered at Washington ; they were in the South and in the North; and all talked the same way and rioted in the same common calumnies. There was not a fabrication, no matter how vile, that did not find ready circulation through the columns of the *Herald*. The most sacred secrets were exposed to the public eye. The early life of Mr. BUCHANAN, his intimate, confidential relations, and especially that portion which he himself has most sedulously hidden from notoriety, was ruthlessly laid bare to the vulgar gaze. This jackal of the press, who grinds his envenomed tooth even into the grave itself, tore open the cerements of the innocent and helpless dead, and shook into the eyes of the startled public secrets which even Mr. BUCHANAN's intimate friends did not dare to allude to. I have now before me a file of the New-York *Herald*, published during the campaign of 1856, and I procured it for the purpose of spreading before the people of the United States a few of the shameless fabrications of BENNETT against the person and the character of the President, in order to contrast them with his present abuse of myself ; but I forbear. I will not stain the columns of the *Press* with reproducing these monstrous calumnies. One only, and that the most moderate of the series, I will furnish as a specimen :

From the New-York Herald, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

"The *Lancasterian and Intelligencer*, now the home organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, declared, in 1852, that 'for months past it is notoriously known Mr. BUCHANAN converted his residence into an unlimited tavern-stand, where all were invited to call and partake of his liquors, the qualities of which he was by no means modest in extolling, free from any other charge, save the health of BUCHANAN. In this manner,' it adds, 'night after night, has he sought, by making men drunk, to secure from them in their drunken moments, pledges to support him.' This is positively frightful, and gives us a shuddering recollection of FORNEY's letter to ROBERTS, touching the Forrest divorce case ; but the same Lancaster authority further declares that 'these things have been repeatedly transacted, Sabbath after Sabbath,' and defies an honest denial. Who could have believed it ? and yet the very fact that Mr. BUCHANAN has lived all his life a respectable old bachelor, affords at once a substantial ground of belief.

"The philosophy of the case is very simple. An old bachelor, living in a retired country-house, cannot flourish upon books and newspapers, and his three meals a day. He needs something more. Man is a social animal, and cannot exist as a rational or useful man without society. Put him in a house as the master and mistress, and the administration of its affairs will inevitably run into disorder, and he must necessarily fall into outside social substitutes to supply the absence of wife and children. He will gather about him a circle of jolly good fellows, vagabondizers, wild young chaps, and free-and-easy old codgers, of the party to which he belongs, who will drink his wines, flatter him, humbug him, and manage him, just for example, as Colonel FORNEY and his set have managed and are managing Mr. BUCHANAN. A wife in the house admits of no such family arrangements. But how could we expect a genial, well-to-do old bachelor, for 20 years, more or less, a candidate for the Presidency, to escape such associations and amusements ?

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN, in the flower of his manhood, was crossed in his first love, and never had the courage to look after another."

The remainder is so monstrous, and indecent, and false, that I suppress it.

At the time these articles appeared, Mr. BUCHANAN said to me one day, taking up the New-York *Herald*, while I was on a visit to Wheatland, 'Why am I thus to be traduced and pursued by this infamous knave ? Have I no friends who will visit New-York and punish him as he deserves ? His ears should be taken off in the public streets.' I never saw Mr. BUCHANAN more excited than he was on this and other occasions, under BENNETT's unlicensed and cruel slanders, and I believe that it is to my prudence and compassion that BENNETT is this day permitted to walk Broadway with his long ears on his Scotch head. I well remember how, after the campaign, the first impulse of the Democrats all over the Union was to have a settlement with the New-York *Herald*. That paper had expended all of its influence and a good deal of FREMONT's money in trying to defeat Mr. BUCHANAN. Thousands of Democratic editors throughout the country felt that BENNETT deserved to be castigated, and at the solicitation of a number of distinguished men, then in Philadelphia, I sat down and prepared a somewhat caustic article, showing him up in faithful colors. Mr. BUCHANAN astonished me by calling my attention to this article, and complained of the proprietor of the paper for publishing it. I told him that I had myself written it, and that I had written it because it was demanded by common decency, and by ordinary respect for the gallant men who had been traduced in that journal, and especially for the thousands of struggling editors throughout the Union who had regarded the *Herald* as his most infamous, relentless and savage enemy. *Well,*' said he, '*I regret that I have written to the proprietor of the paper about this article, but I desire that* Mr. BENNETT *shall support my Administration.*' I can now perceive that the man who was then willing to court the most abandoned and most infamous editor upon the face of the earth—the man who was thus willing to procure the support of JAMES GORDON BENNETT after he had poured the vials of utter and inconceivable wrath upon his head, and after he had traduced the South, betrayed the Republicans, and been rebuked by the result of the election—was even at that day resolved in his own mind to turn his back upon the gallant men in this city and State, who had surrounded him as with a wall of fire, and who had carried him forward into the Presidency after twenty years of hard, unremitting and chivalric toil. For myself, I have only to say that although BENNETT has accused me of many things, he has yet to speak of me as shamelessly and as brutally as he has spoken of the President of the United States !"

The following is Col. FORNEY's reply to the attacks of the *Union* :

"The notice which has been bestowed upon the Tarrytown speech has been marked. It is difficult to say whether it has been most censured or commended. So rare a *bonne bouche* has not befallen the connoisseurs in a long time, especially those anxious to set up a claim to Administration favor. To this class I make my special obligations. They have exhausted the vocabulary for epithets of abuse. They have sounded through the whole gamut of invective. The higher the salary, the more extravagant the expectation, the more explicit the calumny. Some of the accusations have been ridiculous enough. Of course I am consigned to the 'Black Republicans ;' of course I am supported by Opposition money, and, of course, I am actuated by selfish motives in opposing the Kansas policy of the Administration. Reading over these diatribes, which I do with the utmost philosophy, I am reminded how difficult it is for any man to take and hold an independent position in politics. If he allows his honest convictions to control him—if, unawed by power and uninfluenced by patronage, he boldly takes his stand by the right—he is sure to be made an object of contumely. His motives are suspected, his sincerity doubted and his actions misrepresented. Here, now, is as grave a treason to principle, as admitted a betrayal of a solemn trust as ever was perpetrated ; and yet it is as gravely and as solemnly defended as if it were an act of superior patriotism. Those who take issue with it, and speak out, are railed at and scandalized by every paid penny-a-liner in the land. For myself, having expected all this when I first took position, I am not surprised.

Some of the accusations against me on account of this speech are worthy of a passing notice. The Washington *Union*, the Washington *Star*, and the Richmond *South*, have been most fertile in their compliments. Divided among these several journals may be found such charges as these : 'He is ungrateful to the President. The President gave him all the consequence he ever had ; took him by the hand and advanced him, assisted his family, expended money for him, and even educated him. And, at the best, FORNEY's great feat was the Forrest letter, which ought to disgrace him in every man's eyes.' Such is the substance of the personal part of the indictment under which I have been tried, and upon which I am now being tried by these newspaper lawyers.

As Mr. BUCHANAN is in the habit of reading all these journals, he has seen all these charges. I wonder how he felt on reading them. I think I know, and if he had been called forward, in a court of justice to answer, *under oath*, he would have said, and I think he will yet say before he is summoned to his final account :

'All these charges are basely false. FORNEY *is under no obligations to me—not one. The obligation is al on the other side.* I never helped him pecuniarily but once in my life, and that debt he has repaid to me with compound interest. He has spent and sacrificed more money for me than I am worth to-day. I never had a blood relative that was half as devoted to me as FORNEY. I never assisted his family. He started his first paper in Lancaster, twenty-two years ago, without a copper from me. He bought the *Pennsylvanian* with his own hard-earned means, when I was the most unpopular public man in Philadelphia ; when both people and politicians were against me ; when my own friends there could have been put into an omnibus ; and he persevered in working for me till he was a ruined man, and went to Washington to retrieve his fortunes, which he would have done had he not foolishly given up everything in the world but his wife's property, to support me, rather than have it said that he left General PIERCE with pockets full. Besides, I never was of any assistance to FORNEY in Washington. The Virginia delegation in Congress were always against me ; and I was, elsewhere, powerless to help him. He was elected to the Clerkship because he had been a hard-working editor and an honest man ; and when he got there he thought of nobody but me, and filled his office with my friends—thinking of me first and always. He was my true, constant, unselfish, romantic friend. It won't do for you, BENNETT, PRIOR, WALLACH and WENDELL, to talk about the Forrest letter and such nonsense. I know FORNEY better than all of you ; and even if I were disposed to have you abuse him, I have too often defended him, and know his heart too well, to be made a party to your abuse of him now. Yes, not only upon the Forrest letter, but upon every act of his life that concerns the public, there is not an accusation now made against him that does not recoil with ten-fold force upon its authors, and assist instead of hurting him."

So I may rest this part of the case with the President. Gentlemen, you must begin your indictment from December of 1857. You cannot go back of that period without shooting your arrows over your house, and striking your—master !

The Washington *Union* claims to be, and doubtless is, the organ of the National Administration. The day has gone by for repudiating the *Union*. It is as much a part of the Administration as the Cabinet itself ; and yet throughout the entire South, among the most earnest friends of the general policy of the Administration, among the most ardent advocates of Lecomptonism in all its chameleon shapes, there is but one sentiment of contempt and condemnation of the course of the Washington *Union* in regard to Judge DOUGLAS. Even those who are indebted to the Administration for patronage in the South are compelled to denounce the war upon the gallant Senator in Illinois. In Indiana, where the animosities to Judge DOUGLAS are so notorious, the Lecomptonites are forced by public opinion to repudiate the policy of the Administration and to denounce the *Union*. Nearly all of the Administration papers in the West and in the Northwest, excepting only those sustained by the money of the people in Illinois, trample under foot alike the English bill and the Washington *Union*. Now, then, if the *Union* is the organ of the Administration, if it is the recognized reflex of the opinions of the President and Cabinet, what is the irresistible deduction from this extraordinary and extended repudiation of the *Union ? Clearly and unequivocally that this Administration, as I said at Tarrytown, is on the eve of being* TYLERIZED ! The proscription of DOUGLAS, and the test of the English bill, are all that the Administration recognize as remaining of the immortal creed of the Democratic Party ; and these the whole Democracy indignantly reject ! The *Union*, speaking for the Administration, stands by and sees a secret organization in the South, prepared, under the lead of distinguished agitators, to undermine the foundations of the fairest fabric of free Government ever erected by the hands of men. The *Union*, speaking for the Administration, beholds the flagrant attempts to revive the odious traffic in Slaves, and to set at defiance solemn treaties with foreign Powers. The *Union* hears calumnious Southern assaults upon the President and the Cabinet. And yet has the *Union* no word to speak in complaint or condemnation of the one or the other of these exhibitions! All its faculties are employed in the ostracism of gallant men in the free States who follow the renowned flag of the Democratic Party, and stand upon the accepted platform of the Democratic Party, and refuse to yield up the principles to which, as honest Democrats, they were pledged. This is the work of the organ of JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Union on Mr. Forney's Address.

The following pointed remarks appeared in the Washingtou *Union* of yesterday, pronouncing an advanced opinion on Col. FORNEY's "Address," before it has been published. The address itself will, of course, call out a more pipuant and powerful rejoinder :

"This is the morning on which, pursuant to announcement on Monday last, Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, proposes to publish a crushing assault upon the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. At the time of delivering his Tarrytown speech, Mr. FORNEY cousidered himself incapable of 'descending to the baseness of publishing private correspondence,' but he proposes to-day to fathom that 'lower deep,' by bringing out a series of letters in vindication of his political conduct. 'Fascile is the descent to depravity,' when once embarked on the road ; and it is natural to expect that Mr. FORNEY will sound to-day the nether depths of the 'baseness' which his morals were unable to fathom at Tarrytown.

The fabrication of a private conversation, which was never held, with the President of the United States, and the forgery of a day's cabinet proceedings which never occurred, were feats successfully performed Mr. FORNEY, at Tarrytown. It remains to be seen whether he can accomplish, to-day, performances still more infamous than those. The publication of any genuine private correspondence which he may have ever had with members of the Administration, 'base' as the act would be, and damaging to any but a name that can longer receive no damage, is a thing which we suppose that the Administration do not dread in the least ; but it is to be remembered that a forger of conversations with Presidents and of proceedings of Cabinets, may also be capable of forging private correspondence as well. When it is recollected, too, that such forgeries, spread broadcast over a great State only ten days before an election, may exert a great influence upon its voting from the circumstance that time would be wanting to expose the forgery, it may readily be concluded not only that the publisher of private letters would be also capable of forging them, but be very apt to do so under such a temptation as is thus offered for the act.

It is but proper, therefore, that the public should be cautioned in advance against receiving as genuine the publications of the inventive orator of Tarrytown. *Falsum in uno, falsum in omnibus*, is the maxim not only of the law, but of all practical experience in matters of testimony. If a man be capable of retailing deliberately-contrived falsehoods in a speech, surely he is capable of putting forth ingeniously-wrought forgery in a newspaper publication."

Public Baths and Wash-houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR : I am glad to see this question revived. Pray keep the ball in motion till something is done.

Two things, in connection with this subject, disgrace our City :

1. The absence of sufficient public spirit in the wealthy classes to provide, in liberal measure, these great safeguards to the general health and morals.

2. The supinenes of the poorer classes in failing to use the limited facilities already provided, and thus to encourage their extension.

Some ten years ago, a number of public-spirited citizens attempted to introduce into our City the admirable system of public washing and bathing houses, which have been of such vast benefit in London, (and other large European cities,) and which, though there are several very large ones in London, the writer has often seen thronged so that one hundred persons would be found awaiting their turn. At No. 143 Mott-street, near Grand, these gentlemen erected a fine building, furnished it with every convenience for cold, warm, swimming, tub and medicated vapor baths, (these last, vapor baths, very efficacious in expelling bad colds, influenza, rheumatism and even chills and fever from the system,) also with extensive accommodations for speedily washing, drying and ironing clothes at extremely low charges per hour ; and although many thousands have enjoyed the luxury of bathing there, and rejoiced in the opportunity of doing their week's washing there at a cost of a few cents and two or three hours' time, thus saving fire, and tubs and time, and their homes from the slops and annoyances of washing, drying, ironing, &c., &c. ; still twice the number might have been accommodated, and the establishment thus saved from the now impending danger of a sale to pay its debt. Those who have faith in cleanliness, as near akin to godliness, may help make this establishment known, and perform a safe and unexceptionable act of charity by procuring (either by inclosing money or by personal application to Mr. BENSON, Superintendent Washing and Bathing Establishment, No. 143 Mott-street,) tickets of admission, to distribute among their acquaintances of the poorer classes. S. M.

Coroner's Inquests.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.—FRANCIS GORMAN, a German nearly forty years of age, who resided in Forsyth-street, has for some time past been so intemperate in his habits, and so abusive to his wife and children while intoxicated, that his wife a few weeks since left him and went to live with some relatives. She took the children with her, and GORMAN has since been endeavoring to get the children in his own keeping. A few days ago he called where she was living, and demanded that the children should be surrendered to his care, which she refused. Incensed at his wife's conduct he drew a pistol and attempted to shoot her, but was prevented by the interference of persons present from the execution of his murderous intention. He was arrested and locked up in the Essex Market Prison. Wednesday, on opening the door of his cell, he was found hanging by the grating of the window. When discovered he was dead. Coroner PERRY held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by hanging." The deceased has long been known as a desperate character. Not long ago he attempted the life of a man by shooting at him twice with a revolver.

THE STEVENS WIFE MURDER.—The examination in this case was resumed yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Four witnesses were examined, but their evidence was principally a repetition of previous testimony. MARIA STEVENS, a niece of the deceased, stated that she was in the room of Mrs. STEVENS on the night she died from 9 o'clock until 2½ o'clock in the morning. During the hours she was there Mr. STEVENS did not give his wife any medicine, nor did she see any medicine in the room. There were rats in the house, and two days before her aunt died one jumped upon her shoulder as she was going up stairs. She did not know of any arsenic having been procured for the purpose of killing the rats. The examination was adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon, a man was run over near Manhattanville, by a train of the Hudson River Railroad cars, and instantly killed. The body was brought on to the Thirty-first-street depôt, where an inquest was held, yesterday. The name of the deceased is believed, from papers found on his person, to be JOHN HENDWICK. He was seen to emerge from the roads, and is thought to have been deaf from his disregarding the whistle of the engine. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—One of the steerage passengers on the steamboat *Connecticut*, which runs between New-London and this City, jumped overboard about 11 o'clock Tuesday evening and was drowned. The engine was stopped, a small boat lowered, and his body recovered. From papers found on him, his name is believed to be JOHN WELSH. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, Wednesday, on the body, and a verdict of "Suicide by drowning" was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of PATRICK FITZGERALD, a laboring man, was found yesterday at the foot of pier No. 48 East River. The deceased had been missing since Friday last. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Verdict accordingly.

The Firemen's Parade at Albany—Trial of Engines.

FIRST PRIZE OF THE FIRST CLASS TAKEN BY BROOKLYN.

From the Journal of last evening.

The Firemen have had another beautiful day for their exercises. Notwithstanding their fatigue of yesterday, and the late hour into which many of them pushed their festivities, they appeared fresh and muscular this morning.

Soon after 8 o'clock, they began to move, in isolated detachments, to the Fair Grounds, where was to be the "tug of war." Before 10 o'clock, all the contestants were on the ground with many thousands besides. The scene was highly animated and picturesque. The immense Flag Staff, 200 feet in height, upon which the painted figures loomed but distinctly, was the centre of attraction. Some 200 feet to the west was the Judges' stand, 60 feet high ; and near where the engines were stationed to play, was the Chief's stand, at whose signal the contestants stripped for the work.

The contestants were divided into three classes. Eleven entered as First Class, and played in the subjoined order, and with the results stated. It is proper to say, however, that the figures we give are not those of the Judges. They will not be given until the contest is closed. The figures we give are those taken by persons favorably situated, and will not, probably, vary materially from those which the Judges will announce :

I. No. 4, Brooklyn, (Jas. Smith maker) threw, 111 ft.
II. No. 31, "Adriatic," N. Y., (Jeffords maker), *128 ft.
III. *No. 6, "Neptune," Detroit, (Button do.). 121 ft.
IV. No. 3, "Ocean," Springfield, (Jeffords do.). 136 ft.
V. No. 5, Utica, (Waterman maker).. .....134 ft.
VI. †No. 7, Troy, (Jeffords maker)..... 149 ft.
VII. †No. 2, Stamford, Conn., (Button maker).. 149 ft.
VIII. ‡No. 4, Lansingburgh, (Button maker)..... 138 ft.
IX. ¶"Water Witch," Lee, Mass., (Robbins do.) 134 ft.
X. ||No. 3, "Franklin, Brooklyn, (Jeffords do.) 155 ft.
XI. No. 5, Buffalo, (Button maker)..... 146 ft.
XII. No. 3, "Ocean," Little Falls, (Button do).. 120 ft.

* The Detroit boys were unfortunate. They had just began to "put in" smart, when the axle of their machine broke. They had the sympathy of every one, and, as far as they had gone, it looked as they were to take the prize.

† The Utica machine was throwing beautifully—crawling up the pole as if they meant to reach the top of it—when their hose burst.

‡ There are variations in regard to these figures, of from two to five feet. The weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the figures we have given for the two machines ; but our own figures give the Stamford machine two feet more than we have placed in the table.

◊ There were high hopes of the Lansingburg machine ; but her hose burst while in full play.

¶ The Water Witch burst her hose the first time trying, and was in time for a second trial, but did exactly as in first trial.

‖ No. 3, of Brooklyn, did, we think, better than the figures given—at least four feet ; but the weight of testimony is in favor of 155 feet.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'S PARADE.—There will be another Firemen's parade to-night, on the occasion of the return of Adriatic Engine Company, No. 31, from Albany, where it has been to participate in the National Celebration of Firemen. Americus Engine Company, No. 6, will do special escort duty, but a large portion of the Firemen of the City will participate. The procession will be a large one. It will form on Madison-avenue, the right resting on Twenty-seventh-street, and will countermarch to Twenty-third-street, and through Broadway to Grand-street, and thence through various streets of the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventh Wards to Chrystie-street, where it will dismiss. The members of No. 31 will afterwards be escorted to the house of No. 6, where a collation will be partaken of.

A WILD ANIMAL IN ULSTER COUNTY.—A dangerous visitor has made his appearance in the mountain, near Ellenville, Ulster County, creating no little alarm and excitement in that quiet neighborhood by his ferocity. It is said to be about the size and bears some resemblance to a panther. A few days ago he descended from a tree after a man, and chased him some distance. One of the oldest settlers, Mr. JACOB MANCE, known as a brave and experienced hunter, has been driven from the woods through fear of him. He goes howling about the woods at night, alarming the inhabitants by his yells, and committing devastation upon the cattle, sheep, &c. A general hunt for this ferocious monster will come off in a few days, and the hunting community are invited to attend. A reward of $50 will be paid for his skin.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 2.

I.—THE APPALLING CALAMITY OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRIA—Fearful Destruction of Life—Full List of the Survivors—Names of the Lost—Particulars of the Disaster—Statements of Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE, Mr, VEZIN, and others.

II.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY—Object of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY's Mission—Draft of a Treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, now first published.

III.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—Arrival of the *Moses Taylor*—Returns of the Election in California.

IV.—THE FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES—Full Particulars of the Mining Fever.

V.—THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON—The Hostilities assuming serious shape.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The British Treaty with Nicaragua—Municipal Corruption—Expansion of Russia—The State Asylum for Inebriates—A National Duty—Governor of New-York—The Mystery of the Atlantic Cable—Judge RUSSELL and the MULLIGAN—Financial Reform in Turkey—CALEB CUSHING and Secretary THOMPSON—Short Articles.

VII.—SUMMARY OF FOREING INTELLIGENCE.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

IX.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

X.—PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Notable Personages, and Gossip generally.

XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the Week—Items interesting to Farmers.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau-streets.

☞ Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.

From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviations," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 *Walnut-st., Philadelphia :*

GENTLEMEN : One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Fine Arts.
WINTERHALTER'S CELEBRATED
FLORINDE,

With other fine pictures of French artists, such as C. L. Muller, Jsambert, Compte, Calix, L'enfant de Metz, Fichel, Beaume, &c., &c., now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway,
(M. Knoedler, successor.)

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
Corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, NeW-York.

☞ Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk-Twist Thread, Shuttles and Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.

Singer's Black Sewing Silk from $6 85 to $7 87½ per lb.
Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from $7 35 to $8 13 per lb.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ A Life-Boat Made of Ships' Mattresses.—Merchants and citizens generally, interested in saving human life at sea, are invited to look at the model on exhibition in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange. J. M. WOODWARD.

☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at reasonable prices. We challenge the world to produce a better. A large assortment of ladies' hair work at equally low prices.

☞ Fancy Cutlery.—A large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

☞ 1858. Fall and Winter 1858.
CLOTHING
for
MEN AND BOYS,
Unsurpassed in quality,
Unequalled in manufacture,
In style the most approved,
And uniformity in prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)
Invite special attention to their present assortment of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
for
MEN AND BOYS.

Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.

IN BOYS' CLOTHING
they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.

IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
First-class Cutters are employed,
and a large assortment of COATINGS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS may be found, which will be made to order at unusually moderate prices.

ALFRED MUNROE, WM. D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ROACHES, RATS, &c.

The chemical preparations known under the above title for the last 20 years throughout Europe, where they have met with a triumphant success, have acquired for their inventor and manufacturer a world-wide celebrity.

The time of redemption for all cities, houses, warehouses, markets, farms and gardens infested with any kind of vermin has come. MEYER'S preparations destroy the unwelcome intruders without mercy and never fail. His art has brought death to millions of them in the Old World, and from this day the watchword of all housekeepers, merchants, shippers, men and husbandmen in the New World will be, "No more Vermin."

The general depot of the manufacturer is No. 612 Broadway, where all business arrangements are made.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway,
General Agent, where all orders are executed.

NOTICE.—All newspapers throughout the United States and Canadas will please forward to the manufacturer an estimate for advertising the above for one year, also send number of circulation and copy of paper.

☞ The Autumn Hat.

WARNOCK & CO.
Invite gentlemen to their exhibition of
FALL AND WINTER HATS,
designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE, and the FASHIONABLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their reputation.

GEM OF THE SEASON.
The YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charmingly attractive.
SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS,
convenient for the pocket, of varied patterns, suitable for traveling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.

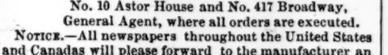
This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Singer's Sewing Machine—Important to the Public.—A new family Sewing Machine, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.

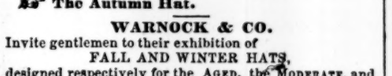
The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company—No. 495 Broadway, sell the two best Machines in use—one makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH,



a stitch that is well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and ironed ; the other is a new machine, making the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER STITCH—or, *he Lock Stitch that* IS *locked*—



This machine is a great improvement upon all previous Machines for family sewing.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

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Is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink, also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in the United States.

☞ Eau Lustrale, or Hair Restorative of JULES HAUEL.—This article, composed of vegetable substances, has rapidly acquired a world-wide celebrity for its wonderful qualities of beautifying and invigorating the hair, at the same time obviating baldness and dandruff. It is now in common use as an indispensable article of the toilet. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO. Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, chambers-st. ; and at retail, by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

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E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
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Only $25, and acknowledged to be equal, if not superior to the highest priced machines in capacity and durability. No. 447 Broadway.

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LIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other Machine. No. 469 Broadway.

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WYNKOOP'S TONIC
is a certain remedy. One trial will prove it. Depot No. 63 Liberty-st.

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WILDER PATENT
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Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
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For the Fall trade is now opening and will be sold AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
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Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

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For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Hernia Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all ; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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MACKLIN—CLAR

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO WOULD be willing to identify herself with her employer's interests; who is a good seamstress, kind to children, and can assist in housekeeping, can find a good home and good wages in a small family a few miles in the country. Those who think they cannot comply with all the terms of this advertisement need not call. The very best recommendations will be required. Call at No. 162 Washington-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon and to-morrow morning.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth, or would be willing to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' dresses, boys' and girls' clothes and all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would like to wait on young ladies or travel with a family; can come highly recommended for the highest families. Call at No. 153 3d-av., near 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, one who understands all kinds of American and French cooking, baking, poultry, and also desserts. Is willing to take charge of a small hotel, or first-class boarding-house. No one need apply but those who want a good cook, and can afford good wages. Inquire at No. 314 Mott-st., a few doors from Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO FIRST-CLASS cooks, washers and ironers; they have the best City references. A number of very efficient general housework-ers, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, smart small girls, &c., want situations; they can be seen until suited, at WALLACE'S old-established office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, or as seamstress and lady's maid; has no objections to light chamberwork, or to take care of grown-up children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machine; understands dressmaking. Can be seen on Thursday, at No. 87 Varick-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FEmale, of middle age, who will be shortly disengaged, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or as seamstress, where an experienced one is required; she understands dressmaking, and would be willing to instruct and take charge of one or two little girls over six years of age. Address, prepaid, C. H., Box No. 51, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business well. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one, a Scotch Protestant, as cook; the other to do housework. No objections to go in the country; understand their business thoroughly. Apply at No. 214 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl with good City reference; no objections to travel; can tend an infant from its birth, and is quick at the needle. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, between Avenue A and 1st-av., room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker, and who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine; good reference given. Call at No. 212 14th-st., 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT GERman young woman, a situation as competent bread and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly; makes bread, cakes, jellies and preserves of all kinds; will be found careful and attentive; has the best of references. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; or chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; she also understands hair dressing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days, first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 37 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman for a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game. Thoroughly understands her business. Good City reference. Call at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing; would take care of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 79 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GIRL, A SITuation. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and waiting, or nursing; has the best of reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to wash, iron, and do plain cooking in a small family; good references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 118 East 28th-st., in the rear, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and laundress. No objection to the country. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to light housework in a small family; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an intelligent English woman, who has lived seven years in New-York, and can give unexceptionable references; no objection to go South. Call at Dr. Sims', No. 78 Madison-av., where she has lived 2½ years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls: one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; the other as nurse and seamstress. City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; can be highly recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived four years. Call at No. 97 East 16th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to have the entire charge of children; has no objection to City or country. Best of references can be given. Call at No. 414 Broadway, up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or as child's nurse and with sewing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 59 Montgomery-st. for two days, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant, as chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, understands fluting, or as waitress. Has good City reference. Call at 167 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference from her last place, if required. Call at No. 250 7th-st., till engaged, on the top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, laundress or pastry-cook, and has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 182 East 33d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Apply at her employer's, No. 205 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; is a good chambermaid, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 245 3d-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family in Brooklyn. Call or address No. 82 Prince-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 388 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE and honest girl, highly recommended, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and waitress. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Apply at the house of her present employer, No. 104 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A COLORED GIRL WISHES A SITUation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 90 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, 3d floor, room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; good City reference if required. Call at No. 1 Minetta-place, Minetta-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., near 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a middle-aged woman; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 29 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress in a private family, in the City. Good City reference. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, and fully competent to fill her place; she has the best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 639 Hudson-st., one door from Horatio, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation for herself and a chambermaid, in the City or country; one as cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soup; wages $8 to $10; the other as chambermaid and regular waitress. Call, for 3 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, from the North of Ireland, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and an excellent laundress; also, by a friend of hers, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; or would take a cook's place; is a good cook; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City and country reference; call at No. 181 Elizabeth-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to go a short distance into the country. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 515 3d-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; one as cook; one as laundress. Also, by two nice colored women. Call at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCELLENT girl, as seamstress, who understands dressmaking perfectly, and would be willing to assist in chamberwork. She will be highly recommended by her present employer, at No. 27 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; if not suited has no objections to cook, wash and iron in a small family, and has the best of City reference; can be seen from 9 to 4. Call at No. 15 Elm-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork and light washing. Good reference given. Call at No. 163 East 26th-st., 1st floor, room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can take care of a baby. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 6th-st., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PERFECTLY HONEST, WILLING and well-recommended girl, a situation in a private family as general housekeeper. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do general housework. Apply at No. 142 Johnson-st., corner of Gold, Brooklyn.

EUROPE.—A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS fluently the German, French and English languages, and also some Italian, wishes to take the entire charge of one or two children in a family traveling in Europe. No salary required. Address S. E., 211 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY successful teacher, in the Classics and Mathematics awaits an engagement as Principal or Assistant in some established institution. For two years he was connected with one of the most celebrated schools in New-England, and for the past two years has been Principal of a High School. The highest references given. Address Box No. 614 Southington, Connecticut.

A LADY WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED instructress, and thoroughly competent to teach the higher branches of English, the French language and music on the piano, desires an engagement as resident or visiting governess. Application to be made to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 79 East 14th-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A VERY RESPECTable and highly educated young lady desires to engage as instructor in private families. She is competent to teach any of the English branches, French, and music on the piano. Call to-day or to-morrow or address Miss F., No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity-st.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR ABILITY AND long experience in teaching, wishes to form a select class of young ladies, whom she would instruct daily in French and English, at her residence or theirs, on moderate terms. The best references will be given. Apply to Mrs. BLACK, No. 34 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as teacher of the English branches, French, music and drawing. Unexceptionable references can be furnished: would go South or West. Address, for one week, Miss ANNIL, No. 231 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXperience in teaching the English branches desires an engagement for two or three hours daily. Address O. L., Union-square Post-Office.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER WILL take a few more guitar and piano pupils at $8 per quarter. Call at or address E. M., No. 193 East 18th-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, WHO HAS GIVEN PERFECT satisfaction in her last engagement, desires an engagement. Unexceptionable reference given. Address ALTO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—NO. 547 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Parties will positively find it to their advantage to examine our piano-fortes before purchasing. As we have been manufacturers for 35 years, we can make superior instruments and will sell at lower prices than any of the agents. New pianos to let and the rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons for $40. Our stock of sheet music and musical instruments is complete. Schools supplied. Music sent by mail.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND melodeons are to be found at 333 Broadway. In depth of tone and durability they are not to be excelled. Prices low. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. All kinds of music and musical books, musical instruments and merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Very popular music, "Palace Garden Polka" and "Swinging Schottische."

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S. CELERRATED suspension bridge pianos, and various kinds of New-York pianos, are now offered at great bargains. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $175; pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Corner Grand-st., Marble building.

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale at No. 86 West 47th-st., near 6th-av. Also, a few pieces of rich rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: parlor suite of 7 pieces, etagere, centre tables, sofa, &c. The above goods will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply after 7 A. M.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

50 PIANO-FORTES AND ONE MELODEON TO LET—At $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month; or for sale at $30, $65, $75, $90, up to $250 each; and one pearl-keyed Piano for $350. Old Pianos taken in exchange, and music taught by Professor DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second-hand pianos for $60, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE.—FOUR SUPERIOR-TONED SEVEN-octave piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold extremely low, and fully warranted. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Apply to DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av., Manufacturer.

SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD, GRAND diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; carved and finished with four round corners. Will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PERSONAL.

IF JULIA, LIDDY OR SARAH CAMPBELL will come to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant men, father and son, the former as practical farmer and gardener, and the latter to assist on the farm. The father understands gardening in all its branches; has lately arrived from Europe, and can produce the best testimonials from some of the best gentlemen in Scotland and Ireland. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. To be seen for two days. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single young man—a Protestant—who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, has no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man; understands the management and the care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging. The best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for one week by addressing COACHMAN, at Mr. Fuller's, No. 89 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Englishman and wife, situations; he is a good coachman and groom, vegetable gardener or farmer; she is a good cook, washer and irioner; both understand farm work; willing to work and no objections to any part of the country. Have the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A MAN, WITH THE BEST OF REFerences from Wall, Pearl, and South sts., desires a place as Porter; can keep accounts, or would go in the country, and keep the time of a factory. Is English, and married, and is not afraid of work, and will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., (room No. 16,) for T. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man that understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses, in this country and the old country; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage. He is a skillful driver; also a good plain gardener, and can take care of cow and furnace, if required. Will make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, STUdent of Pelouse and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Chemist (analytical and practical) in a manufactory of chemical products, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 1,848 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable young man who understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging: the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. E., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, A SITuation by a young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages well, and is a good driver; or would work in a store if wanted; has good reference as to sobriety and honesty. Address F. C. S., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and wife, situations; the man as coachman and gardener; can do himself generally useful; his wife as cook, laundress, and seamstress; understands baking, butter, &c.; will go to the country. Apply at No. 380 6th-av., near 22d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; has had many years' experience in this country, and thoroughly understands his business; can give satisfactory reference; Address H.R. at Smith's seed-store, No. 6 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter or coachman in a private family; is sober and industrious, with good reference. Address D. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, or D. MARTIN, No. 33 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house, by a steady man; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen two days at No. 146 3d-av. Address H. B., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who has lived seven years in his present situation; will be discharged the 1st inst., and can come highly recommended. Address T. B., grocery, No. 872 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE hardware house, by a young man, having over five years' experience in the City Retail trade. Good reference. Address J. B., Box 1,979 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, understands driving and taking care of horses; can bring good reference from last employer. Apply in the store No. 14 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A German Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business. Best of references from his last place. Call at Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, who understands his business, and can be well recommended. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 711 Broadway.

TO DAGUERREOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHISTS.—A young man who understands the getting up of Daguerreotype Plates, &c., in handsome style, wishes a situation where his services will be fairly compensated. He will produce first-class specimens, also, of his capacity in daguerreotyping. Best of references given as to character. Address W. A. H., Box No. 331 Post-Office.

SWISS FARMER.—A STOUT YOUNG SWISS, not afraid of any kind of work, wishes a situation. He understands farming in all its branches, and the management of horses. Address SWISS FARMER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMAN AND TRAVeler, in a leading house in the trade; must have a thorough knowledge of business, and must be well acquainted with Southern and Southwestern trade. A competent and desirable person may command liberal terms. Address B. C., Box No. 2,051 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, an intelligent, trustworthy boy, 12 to 14 years of age; one living at home and with some knowledge of the business preferred; salary first year $50. Apply at No. 21 Platt-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A COMPEtent girl to cook, wash and iron, and assist in general housework. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 61 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant young woman as waitress; she must understand her business and bring good City references. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—AS WAITER, A COLORED YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to be generally useful in a private family. Address Box No. 832 Post-Office.

WANTED—FURNACE TINMEN. APPLY AT No. 235 Water-st. ROBERT Z. LIDDLE.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as first-class cook, as waiter and chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as dressmaker and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 238 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN HORSE, 8 years old, of Morgan stock, kind in all harness, can trot near 3 minutes, 15 hands 1 inch high, very stylish, and cannot be frightened. Price $350. Also a grey horse, 5 years old, very handsome, 15 hands 1 inch high, gentle and well adapted for a lady's saddle horse, warranted. Price $250. Can be seen for three days at R. MACKEY'S stables, cor. 22d-st. and 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROCKAWAY carriage, for one or two horses, with plate glass, &c., almost new; two light wagons, with tops; one sleigh, robes, bells, blankets, &c.; light single and double harness. Inquire at private stable, No. 187 East 17th-st., near 1st-av. The stable, suitable for three horses, to let.

WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, NOW IN THIS City, desires to purchase a good second-hand one-horse buggy wagon, with top, suitable for missionary use in the country. Notice may be left at D. DANA'S, No. 381 Broadway.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, the stock, fixtures and lease of the old-established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catharine-st., corner of Madison. This is one of the best locations in the City, and is now doing a large and profitable business. The reason for selling out is, the proprietor is about to engage in other business. Apply on the premises.

$6,000 WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, with a capital of $6,000 in cash and notes, to take an interest in a profitable manufacturing business, already established in one of the best locations in this City, now in successful operation. Address THOMAS, Box No. 204 *Times* office, stating where an interview can be had.

TO LET—A LUMBER AND MAHOGANY YARD in a good location, having been some years established. A good paying business may be done, as its position is central and easy of access to numerous cabinet-makers and joiners. Apply at No. 33 Allen-st., New-York. Application will be received for one week.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea-sets, &c.; sterling silver-ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.

Gold Watches from $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.

Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

SING SING (N. Y.) FEMALE SEMINARY.

A first class institution. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

EVENING SCHOOLS, FREE TO ALL.—Notice is hereby given that Evening Schools for the education of males and females, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

MALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.

4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.

5th Ward, School-house No. 44, Corner of North Moore and Varick sts.

6th Ward, School-house No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.

7th Ward, School-house No. 12, Madison-st., near Jackson.

8th Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.

9th Ward, School-house No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove.

10th Ward, School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.

11th Ward, School-house No. 36, Ninth-st., near Av. C.

12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., near 3d-av.

12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.

12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.

13th Ward, School-house No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.

14th Ward, School-house No. 30, Baxter, near Grand.

15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.

16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.

17th Ward, School-house No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.

18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.

19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 35th-st., near 9th-av.

21st Ward, School-house No. 49, 37th-st., near 2d-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 17, 47th-st., near 9th-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

1st Ward, School-house No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.

4th Ward, School-house No. 1, William-st., near Duane.

6th Ward, School-house No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.

7th Ward, School-house No. 2, Henry-st., near Pike.

8th, Ward, School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.

10th Ward, School-house No. 20, Crystie-st., near Delancey.

11th Ward, School-house No. 15, 5th-st., near Avenue C.

12th Ward, School-house No. 37, 87th-st., Yorkville.

12th Ward, School-house No. 43, Manhattanville.

12th Ward, School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.

14th Ward, School-house No. 5, Mott-st., near Spring.

15th Ward, School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.

16th Ward, School-house No. 11, 17th-st., near 8th-av.

17th Ward, School-house No. 19, 1st-av. and 9th-st.

18th Ward, School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.

19th Ward, School-house No. 18, 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

20th Ward, School-house No. 33, 28th-st., near 9th-av.

21st Ward, School-house No. 14, 27th-st., near 2d-av.

22d Ward, School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome sts., at the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

An additional term of Nine Weeks will commence on the 4th day of January, 1859.

GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHAS. E. GIDERSLEVE,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 MacDougal-st.) on Washington-square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday, Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway Bookstores, BURNHAM'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:

The Rev. George Potts,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,	Mr. John H. Abeel,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
The Hon. Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend,
James C. Forester, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	&c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—REV. E. SEYMOUR PRINCIPAL.—This Boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on Monday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and heart. Experienced teachers are employed in the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or on application to the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD President; JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss FANNIE JACKSON Principal Female Department. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 25. The departments are entirely distinct. Circulars may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the principals, at Florida.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, a large assortment of rich and splendid rosewood furniture, unique and recherche works of art, library, &c., contained in the first-class dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which will be sold without reserve, and embraces the largest and most elegant variety of rich and fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, four splendid parlor suites, piano-forte, rich carpets, splendid mirrors, &c., offered at auction this season, all of which will be sold, rain or shine, and must be removed from the premises immediately; there is a very large quantity of elegant chamber furniture, all rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, about twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., embracing over 400 lots. Descriptive catalogue at house.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 168 Broadway.
FRIDAY, Oct. 1,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, 500 packages and lots, foreign and domestic, heavy and shelf hardware of every variety, suitable for city and country trade.

—ALSO—

Sample cargo of Sheffield cutlery, consisting of pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.

—ALSO—

An invoice superior Bay Rum.

—ALSO—

(By order of assignee),
An assortment of toys and fancy goods.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,

Will sell this day and to-morrow,
FRIDAY, Oct. 1, and SATURDAY, Oct. 2,

A very large and universally attractive sale of dry goods of every description, to which they invite the special attention of all cash buyers of dry goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—BY E. & J. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. Peremptory sale of elegant Watches and Jewelry, consisting in part, of 18-carat gold chronometers, double timekeepers, patent and detached lever watches by the best French and English makers, superb sets of bracelet, pin and ear-rings; sets of pin and ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, sets of studs and sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, seal and other rings, studs and sleeve-buttons set with Mosaic, cameo, enamel and carbuncle, and of new and elegant designs; also, gold vest and guard-chains, chatelaines, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 102 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, GAS CHANDELIERS, LARGE MIRRORS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Hammond-st., a large and general assortment of handsome furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany furniture in crimson plush, 5 large pier glasses, window hangings, centre tables, mantel lamps with rich prisms, 5 large gas chandeliers and fixtures, bedroom and basement furniture, &c. To be sold without reserve, by order of the executors. Terms cash.

W. LATSON, Attorney.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee—SIMEON DRAPER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Supreme Court, the remaining assets of Mr. John L. Thompson, in my hands, consisting of 173 bonds of $800 each, of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, and all other assets except those in litigation, (of which a complete catalogue will be ready a few days before the sale,) will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Oct. 6, 1858, at 12½ o'clock. Terms cash.

PLATT ADAMS, Assignee.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer,

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO HIS genuine and positive sale, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 1, at 10½ A. M., at No. 86 West 22d-st., west of 6th-av., of all the contents of the house, which is overflowing with all the articles of furniture and decorations necessary to genteel housekeepers. We omit to give the superfluous and elongated description, and simply say that the quantity of goods to be sold is fully equal and the quality far superior to any offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-hand furniture by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a large stock of elegant and superior made parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in brocade, brocatelle, plush, reps, and hair cloth; also, clocks, China vases, plated ware, mattresses, &c., to be sold en suite and otherwise to suit purchasers, offering a rare opportunity. Goods boxed in the best manner for shipping.

HARRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a doctor's wagon, made to order by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., and cost $225.

Also, a top road wagon, in good running order.

Also, one set of silver-plated double harness.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS and other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8¼c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ ℔. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

260. TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, **260.**
CHEAP FOR CASH,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Teas, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York City. Call and see for yourselves. Save your money and buy where you can get the best goods at the lowest price.

THOS. R. AGNEW, Importer.

Wholesale and retail dealer in choice Teas, Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

OYSTERS AND WINGS.—THERE IS NOTHing but WING'S FARINA CRACKERS which will give that delightful taste to oysters known as Oysters and Wings. It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters appear altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with Wing's Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocer for Wing's Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "A. Wing." The wholesale depot is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

FLOUR, FLOUR—BUTTER, BUTTER.—Save your money till you can go to SHERWOOD'S, No. 541 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Good Butter 18 to 20 cents; prime table, 22 to 24 cents. Best Flour, 22 to 25 cents for 7 pounds, or from $6 to $7 per barrel, delivered in all parts of the City.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS ASSORTed numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
JOHN WAITZ, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEBILL SAVINGS BANK, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 3 O'CLOCK—And Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All sums deposited here on or before the 10th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BEHKKERHOFF, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions,
protected by letters patent, dated:
Feb. 19, 1856,
Oct. 28, 1856,
Dec. 8, 1857,
Jan. 12, 1858, (two of this date.)

The recent improvements in these tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard-player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. New-York Manufactory No. 98 Ann-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 10 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTION AND BANKING HOUSE OF
J. R. MORTON & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

We give particular attention to Collections, payable in this city, as well as at all other accessible places in the West.

Returns promptly made on the day of payment or advice, at current rate of Exchange.

We make no charge for Collecting.

REFER TO
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, New-York.
IRVING BANK, New-York.
CARPENTER & VERMILYE, NEW-YORK.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, New-York.
FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK, Williamsburg, N. Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.

Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855. N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 1, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brinsmade, E. I., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B., Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36
Barclay, Geo., Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856, 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.

Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 35, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds at $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 838, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUpons due in this City on 1st October next, on the ten per cent sinking fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO., SYRACUSE, Sept. 22, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing Oct. 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.
CLINTON F. PAIGE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, LEVI APGAR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., resigned.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of the Grocers' Bank in this City, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, Oct. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1858.—The semi-annual interest on the Stock of the Warren Railroad Co. will be payable at this office on and after the 15th of October, inst. The transfer books of the Warren Railroad Co. will, therefore, be closed from this date to the 15th, as above. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer *pro. tem.*

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 24, 1858.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest becoming due Oct. 1 upon the first-mortgage Bonds of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad will be paid at the People's Bank, on and after Oct. 1, upon presentation of the proper coupons.

MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS.—THE PAST-due bonds and coupons of this city, issued for municipal purposes, wanted by DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st.

SOUTHERN FUNDS WANTED—BY A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A BANK CHARTER. ADDRESS JAMES, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 11th of October ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 11th October inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on the amount of shares held by each stockholder respectively will be paid on demand to all such stockholders as have presented their certificates and proved title at the office of the Receiver, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1858.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable October 1st, proximo.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWDER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR EUROPE

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:

PRINCE ALBERT...T. J. WATERS....Thursday, Oct. 14.
INDIAN EMPIRE...E. COURTENAY....Thursday, Oct. 28.
PACIFIC.....WM. C. THOMPSON. Thursday, Nov. 11.

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates:

First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends, can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35.

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICHN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Oct. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for South-ampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York
VANDERBILT.....Oct. 2.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 3.
ARIEL.....Oct. 30.	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $30; second cabin, $50; third cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Nov. 13.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

STEAMSHIP FLORIDA FOR SAVANNAH.—NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HER CARGO.—The steamship FLORIDA having met with an accident to her machinery at sea, was towed back to this port on the 27th inst. As it is probable the FLORIDA will be detained some time for repairs, we propose to reship the cargo as soon as possible by the steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOMAS LYON, now in this port.

Shippers of goods will please make known their wishes immediately, that the goods may go forward without unnecessary delay.

Shippers' names, marks and consignees, with value for each interest will be required at our office for general average. SAM. L. MITCHILL & SON,
Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—The steamship MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock M. precisely. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through Tickets to the following places may be had by applying as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $25; to Augusta, $20. All goods for the Northeastern Railroad must be marked—"Care of Agent Northeastern Railroad, Charleston."

NOTICE.—The MARION being detained, will receive freight all this day and leave to-morrow.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on ——, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon, of above date, from Pier No. 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South-st. Will receive freight Oct. 1.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage-fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will commence receiving freight THIS DAY, and receive quick dispatch. During the prevalence of the epidemic at Charleston these steamers will be loaded by barges at Pier No. 4, North River. Shippers will insure accordingly. Bills of lading signed by the Purser on the dock. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, having superior state-rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. HERON, Jr., Agent.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS PER STEAMER ISABEL, for Havana, are requested to be on board at Pier No. 4, N. R., on FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, by 9 o'clock.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,

will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
Price of Passage.

Steerage	$75
Second cabin saloon	100
Deck cabin foreward house	125
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER RIVER DIRECT.

The California, New-York and European Steamship Company's steamship
WASHINGTON,
will positively sail on the
16TH OCTOBER,
from pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for
SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER RIVER,
touching at
RIO JANEIRO, VALPARAISO, AND SAN JUAN
DEL SUR.

Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts. All those that have tickets and money are requested to hand in the same to enable the Committee to close the accounts. By order.
ISAAC M. PHWE, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A.M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *wid* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Arrest of Captain de Riviere.

HIS APPEARANCE AT THE CITY HALL POLICE COURT—NON-APPEARANCE OF THE COMPLAINANT—FLARE-UP BETWEEN THE CORPORATION COUNSEL AND THE MAGISTRATE—THE CASE SENT BEFORE THE RECORDER—CAPTAIN DE RIVIERE HELD IN $2,000 BAIL TO ANSWER AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Captain DE RIVIERE made his appearance, yesterday morning, before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court punctually at 10 o'clock, the hour assigned for his examination to answer the charge of having sent a challenge to fight a duel to Colonel LEWIS E. GRANT, of the Nicaragua Army.

The Captain entered the Court-room coolly smoking a cigar, and at once became the object of especial interest, not less from his celebrity than from his fancy blue shirt-bosom, light airy cravat, mammoth light-colored overcoat, exquisite patents, and highly-polished beaver. Several of his immediate friends accompanied him, foremost among whom was Corporation Counsellor BUSTEED. Mr. BUSTEED remarked to Justice WELSH that Captain DE RIVIERE—the Captain removed the cigar from his mouth and the beaver from his head—was present and ready for examination.

Justice WELSH—The complainant, Col. GRANT, is not here—the examination cannot proceed in his absence.

Mr. BUSTEED—When will Col. GRANT make his appearance?

Justice WELSH—I will issue a subpœna forthwith, requiring his attendance at 3 P. M.

Mr. BUSTEED—Will you allow Capt. DE RIVIERE to go on his parol until that hour.

Justice WELSH—No; the warrant has been out against the Captain about three weeks, and it has been impossible to find him.

Mr. BUSTEED—I will give my personal assurance that the Captain will be on hand at the specified hour.

Justice WELSH—I shall take no assurances except bail. The case already has become notorious. Capt. DE RIVIERE has eluded the officers, and now that he is arrested, his appearance when needed must be guaranteed by competent bail. You once stipulated for his appearance, and he failed to appear.

Mr. BUSTEED—I never made any such stipulation.

Justice WELSH—I so understood it.

Mr. BUSTEED—He was in the Court of Special Sessions last week.

Justice WELSH—We did not know of it until we saw it in the papers. I then sent an officer to arrest him, but he was unable to find him.

Mr. BUSTEED—The announcement by Capt. DE RIVIERE of his intention to deliver a lecture, and his public promenades up and down Broadway, do not look much like any endeavor to elude the officers.

Justice WELSH—That is neither here nor there. My determination is fixed to require bail for the prisoner's appearance.

Mr. BUSTEED—What is the amount of bail your Honor requires?

Justice WELSH—Two thousand dollars.

Mr. BUSTEED—The required bail will be given.

The above transpired in open Court. The Magistrate, Mr. BUSTEED and several others present retired into a private room adjoining. A Mr. YOUNG came in and offered to become surety for the Captain—swore to being worth the required amount—but upon further interrogation he was discovered to be a lawyer. The Magistrate said he could not accept him as bail, as he was legally incompetent.

Mr. BUSTEED—I see no objection to Mr. YOUNG becoming surety in this case.

Justice WELSH—I see grave objection to it. You know, Mr. BUSTEED, as well as I do, that should I under the present circumstances accept Mr. YOUNG as bail I would render myself liable to prosecution for malfeasance in office. The revised statutes of 1846 are explicit on this point.

Mr. BUSTEED—Moonshine! I know by the statue of '46 that you *can* take him. Well, I suppose the thing is fixed; your Honor is determined to follow in the wake of the Recorder and demand $2,000 bail.

The Justice referred to the statute and repeated his opinion.

Mr. BUSTEED took the book and said; "Let it be understood that he is refused on a technical objection."

The Justice said that BUSTEED winked knowingly at the reporters when this remark was made.

Justice WELSH—I shall stand no such proceedings as those just exhibited by you, Mr. BUSTEED; I consider it an insult.

Mr. BUSTEED—What proceeding, if your Honor please?

Justice WELSH—Winking and blinking at the reporters.

Mr. BUSTEED—I have winked and blinked at no one. You can ask the reporters; I don't think they will lie about the matter. My conduct has been open and above-board.

Justice WELSH—It *was* openly done, so as to be exceedingly offensive to me. You know I could not take this bail without exposing myself to prosecution

Mr. BUSTEED—Your premises are all wrong; your conclusions are of like character.

Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING (volunteering a remark)—The gallant Zouave must have as many lives as a cat to survive so many arrests.

Mr. BUSTEED—You're right; he has been chased and hooted by hounds. He is one of the worst-abused men in the community.

Mr. YOUNG (the proposed bail, proffering a remark)—Come, end this sparring, and bring the matter to some sort of a wind-up.

Mr. BUSTEED, (addressing himself smilingly to the Magistrate)—Considering the slight personal feeling that has arisen between your Honor and myself, will you allow the case to go before the Recorder?

Justice WELSH—Willingly, Sir. I shall first require, however, an intimation from the Recorder of his willingness to take the case in hand.

Mr. BUSTEED and Mr. YOUNG immediately left the Court-room, and in less than five minutes returned. Mr. BUSTEED handed a note from the Recorder to Justice WELSH, in which the Recorder signified his willingness to have the case transferred to his Court. The papers appertaining to the matter were at once delivered into Mr. BUSTEED'S hands, and he, together with Captain DE RIVIERE and other parties immediately interested, proceeded before the Recorder, who forthwith accepted Mr. YOUNG as bail and discharged the Captain. The bail requires the appearance of the Captain at the Court of General Sessions. The result was eminently satisfactory apparently to the Zouave. He relighted his cigar, and started off to make arrangements for his flaring evening's lecture.

MEETING OF THE "REGULARS'," GENERAL COMMITTEE.—FERNANDO WOOD ASSUMES THE COMMAND IN PERSON.—

The General Committee of "Regulars" had a meeting last Tuesday night at Mozart Hall for the purpose of electing a Chairman in place of GENET, whose half year of office has expired. There were 56 members present out of the 110 composing the body, and much excitement prevailed, as this night was set apart for the introduction of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD in person as a delegate from the Twenty-second Ward. This step was made necessary by manifold signs of open rebellion amongst the brethren.; and Mr. WOOD, finding that he could no longer control matters by proxy, appeared there himself, and made a lengthy speech against Tammany Hall and certain emissaries of the Wigwam who, belonging to the "Regulars," were, nevertheless, striving to set Tammany Hall in the undisputed ascendant. He made a bitter personal attack on Messrs. I. V. FOWLER and WM. D. KENNEDY, as "Managers" of Tammany Hall, alleging that THURLOW WEED secretly managed them. He then passed a high eulogy on JOHN KELLY, "who is thoroughly identified (Mr. WOOD said) with the forty-one thousand people of whom we are the representatives. With Mr. KELLY for standard-bearer, let us commence the war on Tammany at once; let us make our County nominations in this hall, and then go into our respective Wards and Districts and make our local nominations there. With these 41,000 thousand people at our back, we'll show State Conventions, we'll show Mr. BUCHANAN, we'll show the whole United States with whom the real power of the Democracy of this City rests. Mr. KELLY is with us, and has always been with us. Let them refuse that nomination if they dare! I am, henceforth and forever," said Mr. WOOD, "against Tammany Hall. Every man who will strike at it is my friend; every man who will support it is my enemy. I had retired to the bosom of my family to obtain the endearments and appreciation which nature required; but these men hounded me there and pursued me. They have me at bay now; they have endeavored to turn my best friend, JOHN KELLY, against me, and now let them beware!"

Mr. THOMAS J. BARR and his friends listened without a much emotion to this address—Mr. BARR even suggesting that the "presence of FERNANDO WOOD in the organization would be a burden which the Regulars must sink under." Mr. W. D. PARSONS on this, flew round the room, denouncing BARR and others for not falling in with WOOD'S programme, which was to reelect GENET chairman for the next half year. BARR and his friends stuck out for Colonel RYAN; and with all the coercion WOOD could bring to bear, Mr. GENET only succeeded over Colonel RYAN by a vote of 31 to 25. It was freely admitted on all sides that had there been due notice of the meeting and a full attendance, Mr. WOOD must have found himself in a minority even in this last refuge to which he has fled. The Committee, having had GENET thus reimposed on them, adjourned to meet again last night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Aug. 1.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part 1.*—Nos. 535, 757, 1611, 2119, 2774, 2835, 2865, 3265, 3307, 3683, 3764, 3993, 4011, 4107, 4326, 4435, 4446, 4489, 4524, 4434, 4634, 4637, 5005, 5107, 5141, 5168, 5175, 5257, 5335. *Part II.*—Same as before.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Sept. 30.
Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogeboom.

The case of Junius S. Lewis vs. *Daniel Dodge and Charles F. Barnes*, came up on appeal from the decision of Judge DAVIES, at Special Term, giving the proceeds from the cargo of grain and provisions on board the noted ship *Joseph Walker*, to Lewis, which was partially burned on the night of the 25th of December, 1853. The owners of the ship abandoned her to the underwriters, and they accepted the proposals of Thomas Bell to raise her for seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of all he should raise. Bell and Lewis, after various abortive attempts, abandoned the work, and as the wreck became a nuisance, the Mayor (Fernando Wood) made a contract with Walter R. Jones, by which the latter agreed to remove the wreck and cargo for $13,000. On the 9th of May, 1854, Dodge and Barnes entered into a contract with Jones to raise the ship and cargo within ninety days for fifty per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the ship, and sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the proceeds of the cargo. Dodge & Barnes succeeded in raising the ship after an expenditure in work and labor of $9,000. The ship was then libeled for wharfage, was sold, and the proceeds paid into the United States District Court; and the plaintiff, Lewis, now claims the whole proceeds of the ship and cargo. The Court, at Special Term, gave judgment that the plaintiff, together with Bell & Benson, was entitled to seventy-five per cent. of the ship and cargo; and the whole of the net profits subject to adjustment with the owners of the ship and cargo. The appeal was argued, but there was no decision.

CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Clerke.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. Struwer and others vs. *The Ocean Insurance Company of New-York.*—This case came up on a motion by the plaintiffs for an order to compel the defendants to elect whether they would abide by their answer or the demurrer contained in the same pleading. The plaintiffs, as creditors of the defendants, bring this action, charging the insolvency of the defendants, and asking for an injunction and a Receiver. The defendants, in their answer, deny the facts charged in the complaint, and ask that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the action ought to have been brought in the name of the Attorney-General, and also on behalf of the other creditors.

After argument by Mr. B. Roelker in favor of the motion, and Mr. J. W. Gilbert in opposition, the Judge took the papers, to give his decision hereafter.

Before Judge Davies.

THE ENGLISH EMBEZZLEMENT CASE—MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST DENIED.

Jonathan Peel et al. vs. *James Sutton Elliot.*—Judge DAVIES gave the following brief opinion in this case this morning:

"If this suit be upon the 'extent and inquisition,' as I am inclined to think it is, then the case in 17 Barbour is applicable, and the defendant is not liable to arrest, if the proceedings in England are equivalent to a judgment. As this point seems to have been partially considered by one of my brethren, I do not feel at liberty to review that decision on this motion; and as it is a novel and important question, I deem it most judicious to deny the motion to discharge from arrest, to the end that the judgment of the General Term may be taken on all the points presented."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before the Hon Judge Pierrepont.
DECISIONS.

Henry V. Ryder vs. *Seth Ormsby et al.*—All proceedings on the judgment must be stayed, and the cause referred to Mr. William Mitchell to hear and determine. Costs of this motion $10, to abide event of the suit.

Louis Janin vs. *J. B. Gray.*—The injunction must be modified so far as to permit defendant to dispose of all his property not assigned to the plaintiff by the instrument set out in the complaint. Costs of this motion $10, to abide event of the suit.

Police Intelligence.

THE PUBLISHERS OF OBSCENE PRINTS.—The two Frenchmen, de Bram and Moriale, arrested a few days since for publishing and selling obscene prints, were yesterday arraigned for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Justices BRENNAN, STEERS and CONNOLLY presiding. The prisoners were brought in with some two score of other criminals, charged with all kinds of miscellaneous offences, from kicking a wife into the street to kicking up a shindy in a groggery. As usual, the prisoners were all stowed away in the corner pen of the Court-Room, until the Clerk called them out one by one to answer for their various offences. The two Frenchmen—one claims to be a Prince in disguise, and the other a military hero and intimate friend of Capt. de Riviere—breathed freer when brought by the officer into open Court. As they were placed at the bar, Mr. A. J. Willard appeared as their counsel. Mr. Willard said that the prisoners both entered a plea of guilty, the plea of de Bram being definite and that of Moriale conditional. In the case of the latter, he wished a day or two to enable him to ascertain certain facts showing his innocent connection with the present case. He would state these facts to the Magistrates, and their judgment should be influenced accordingly. In entering this conditional plea, he had stipulated with the acting District-Attorney that a counter plea might be entered by the accused, and the present plea should not be interpreted to his prejudice.

Mr. Sedgwick (acting District-Attorney) expressed his acquiescence in this arrangement.

The Judges immediately ordered that the prisoners be both remanded until 10 A. M. Saturday, when de Bram will be sentenced, and a final decision arrived at in the case of Moriale.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit fives on the Burlington Bank, of Burlington, N. J., made their appearance in the City on Wednesday. The bill is an imitation of the genuine, and well executed. A young man, giving his name as Wm. Smith, passed one of the bills at the store of Rika Kling, No. 456 Grand-street. He was subsequently arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who committed him for examination. The accused says he lives in Bristol, Penn., and that the bill was passed upon him by a stranger.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—A German, named Henry Hager, while driving a horse and wagon through Delancey-st., Wednesday morning, ran over John Archburne, a boy three years old, crushing one of the child's hands, and otherwise severely injuring him. Hager was arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who held him to bail in $1,000 to answer a charge of reckless driving.

DRUGGING AND ABANDONING A CHILD.—About 11 o'clock, Thursday evening, a child, six weeks old, was found in the balcony of a house in Forty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, insensible from being drugged. It is believed that the child's mother gave the child laudanum and then abandoned it.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—John Lang, a young Englishman, while crossing the Battery at a late hour Wednesday evening, was attacked by two men, knocked down, and robbed of $11, all the money he had. The rascals ran away and escaped. Lang was picked up by the police and sent to the hospital, his injuries being serious.

[Advertisement.]
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, FOR ROACHES, RATS, ETC.

NEW-YORK, No. 46 Maiden-lane, July 22, 1858.

This is to certify that JOSEPH MEYER, Esq., Practical Chemist, has used his exterminating powder for the destruction of vermin in our five dwellinghouses, situated on Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, and can fully testify to its instantaneous and miraculous effects on water bugs, roaches and garden insects, having been eye-witnesses to their destruction in a short time after the application of his powder. (Signed.)

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS.

Sold at the Manufacturer's Depôt, No. 612 Broadway, for 25 cents a box, also at F. V. RUSHTON'S, General Agents, Nos. 10 Astor-House, and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
THE COMET—You have seen the Comet, of course, and you have also seen the new Fall style of hat introduced by KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. If not, and you have an eye to detect beauty and grace, and taste to appreciate them, visit his establishment, and you will experience much gratification. His stock is very large and contains an infinite variety of styles in hats, caps, &c., and the prices are very reasonable.

[Advertisement.]
DRS. HUNTER AND MELVILLE

Are in daily attendance at their office, No. 828 Broadway, for consultation on

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, CONSUMPTION, AND ASTHMA,

and are provided with all the most recent and approved appliances of modern science for the successful treatment of these diseases.

Patients can apply personally or by letter.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Strangers and citizens should be well aware of the fact that without going to Broadway they can be suited with as elegant and durable a hat by going to CHAS. P. MELLENEY, No. 90 Fulton-street, near Gold-street, to find the latest styles of Gents' Hats, at wholesale and retail, at very low prices for cash.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THIS!!!—English velvet carpets, $1 per yard; Brussels 75c., 80c. and 90c.; all-wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, mattings, table and piano covers, window-shades, hassocks, rugs, mats, &c., &c., at most extraordinary low prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and Holloway's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

FOUNDLING.—On Wednesday night an infant, apparently about three weeks old, was deposited under the stoop of house No. 15 Monroe-place. It was discovered by the "head of the family," who turned it over to the care of the Police. The child was sent to the Almshouse yesterday.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An aged German woman, named CHRISTINA RALEEY, was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon yesterday in Graham-avenue, and severely injured. The owner of the team, Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG, of Hempstead, though in no way responsible for the accident, immediately ordered the best surgical attendance, and offered to pay all expenses resulting from the accident.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Early yesterday morning officer LYONS, of the Ninth Precinct Police, arrested a man on the corner of Yates and Myrtle avenues, as a suspicious person, and took him to the Station-house. He subsequently ascertained that the accused, who gave his name as JOHN MYERS, was one of a party of those who that night had robbed the cellar of JOHN N. LONGHI, No. 1 Delmonico-place, Myrtle-avenue, of cigars and liquors valued at $100. MYERS was brought before Justice CORNWELL and committed for examination.

SERENADE.—The Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR was again serenaded on Wednesday night. This time there was an excellent band of music, and several thousand people were present. Mr. TAYLOR made a telling speech on the occasion.

MR. AND MRS. HUNT.—From an item in the statement of Mr. HENRY A. SMITH, one of the passengers on board of the *Prince Albert*, it is no longer doubtful that Mr. HENRY HUNT, of East Brooklyn, was one of the *Austria's* passengers. Whether he and his mother were among the lost by that ill-fated steamer is not otherwise known than that their names do not appear among the rescued. Mr. HUNT leaves a young wife, and, we believe, two children.

Jersey City Items.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN COURT.—A desperate fellow, named JOHN GEORGE, was arrested about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with attempting to take the life of N. ROGERS, auctioneer, at No. 194 William-street, New-York, in Justice BEDFORD'S Court. The accused was arrested on Monday last on suspicion of having been concerned in a number of burglaries in Jersey City, and the evidence of Mr. ROGERS showed that the accused had attempted to sell him some goods which had been taken from the house of Mr. SLATER. On Wednesday, GEORGE'S woman endeavored to induce Mr. ROGERS not to appear as a witness, but he refused. Yesterday, while leaning over the table to sign his testimony, GEORGE seized a heavy inkstand, and dealt Mr. ROGERS a fearful blow just behind the ear, inflicting a severe wound, and probably intending to kill him. After a complaint was entered, the accused was handcuffed, and taken to jail.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—We have important news from the Society Islands, dated at Raiatea and Tahaa, on the 9th of June, and at Tahiti on the 12th of July. The governors of the first-named islands, who have the power of appointing or dethroning the king, had, it appears, taken the supreme power from TAMATOA V., son of Queen POMARE, of Tahiti, who was elected chief magistrate about a year ago. The ex-King then decided to return to the home of his mother, POMARE, and thus the islands were left without a ruler. In this emergency the governors offered Consul OWEN, of the United States, to surrender the Islands of Tahaa and Raiatea to our Government, and handed him official letters to that effect for transmission to Washington. This movement gave great offence to the representatives of England and France, who incited a sort of revolution against the Governors. In this state of affairs the French war brig *Hydrographe* arrived at Raiatea, and her commander took Mr. THOMAS CROFT and Mr. JORDAN, American citizens, into custody, and conveyed them to Tahiti, on account of their annexation proclivities.

The tobacco crop in Virginia and Maryland is poor.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30.

$10,000	Indiana St. 2½s	61½	
8,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	
16,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	
5,000	do	b30	84¾
5,000	do	b60	84¾
2,000	Tenessee 6s, '90		90½
10,000	do	b60	90½
4,000	City 6s, 1860		98
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.		69½
1,000	do		69¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.		90½
5,000	Read. R. B. 1886		70
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I. R. B.		70
17,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.		92
2,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.		25½
1,000	do		25¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2dm. bs.		93¼
6	American Ex. Ba'k		110
30	do		109¾
20	Continental Bank		98
10	Commonwealth B'k.		96
57	Bank of New-York		109¾
35	do		109
10	Park Bank		103¾
6	Del. & H. Can. Co.		97½
50	do		97¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s10	105
100	do	s10	104
85	do		104
160	do		103
120	do	b15	80¾
100	do	b30	80¾
100	do	b30	80¾
700	do		80¾
300	do		80½
100	do	s5	80½
200	do	c	80¾
100	Erie Railroad		17⅜
300	do	s60	17
200	do	s30	17
100	do	c	17¼
100	Hud. R. R. R.	b60	27
200	do	b60	27½
10	Sixth-av. R. R.		115
100	Brooklyn City R.R.		100¾
300	Panama Railroad		117¾
100	do	s60	117
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.		73½
700	Reading R. R.	s60	47¾
100	do	b60	47⅝
400	do	s10	47¾
100	do	s30	47⅝
600	do		47⅝
550	Mich. Central R. R.		52
150	do		51¾
100	do	b60	51¾
150	do	s60	51
44	do		79½
150	Gal. & Chic. RR.	s10	83
150	do	b60	83¼
1400	Cl. & Toledo R.		32
300	do	b60	32
100	do		31⅞
750	Chicago & R. I. R.		64¾
450	do		64⅞
50	do	b60	65
50	do	s30	64¾
200	La Crosse & M. R.		3⅞
35	do		3¾
365	do		4
150	Bruns'kC. L. Co.	s30	2½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mis. St. 6s		84¾
4,000	Cal. St. 7s, nBds		83
5,000	Virginia 6s		93
1,000	Har. R'd 1st mtg.		86
2,000	Har. R'd 3d mtg.		60
5,000	Ill. Cen. R'd. Bs		92
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.		20
167	Pacific Mail St. Co.		106
155	do		105¾
100	do	b10	105¾
15	do		105¾
550	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		81
50	do	b30	81
200	do	s10	80¾
150	do	s10	80¾
350	do		80¾
50	do	b3	80¾
50	Panama R. R.		117¾
29	LaC. & Mil. R'd		4¾
15	do		4¾
180	Erie Railroad	b30	17⅛
100	do	s10	17
400	do		17
200	do	s60	16¾
5	do		16¾
100	do	s30	16¾
40	do		16¾
50	Harlem Railroad		10½
60	Ill. Central R. R.		79¾
450	Reading R. R.	s60	47¾
100	do	s60	47¾
50	Michigan C. R.	s60	51¾
50	do		51¾
60	Mi. S. & N. I. R.		23¼
500	Chi. & R. I. R'd	s3	65¼
250	do		65¾
50	do	s4	65
50	do	b60	65¼
50	do	b30	65⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Sacra'to City 10s		42¼
3,000	Cleve. & Tol. R. 7s		55
8,000	Keokuk City 8 ₱ ct. bonds		46
5,000	Florida R. R. 7s.		46¾
5,000	Rac. & Miss. R. 8s		45
2,000	Mobile & O. R. 8s		60
4,000	Chic., St. P. & F. du Lac 8s		18¼
2,000	Missouri 6s		83
1,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s		82¾
1,000	C., St. P. & F. du Lac R. R. 8s		17¾
4,000	do 7s		25¾
5,000	Del., L. & W. R. 7s		75¾
3,000	Dt. & Mil. R. 7 p.c.		65¾
30	U. S. Mail S. Co		31½
10	U. S. Express Co		93¾
100	N. Y. Con. Stage Co.		81¼
5	Bk. of Commerce		102¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank		110
20	Chatham Bank		67¼
20	Market Bank		105
50	Central Bank		98¾
12	St. Nicholas Bank		92½
25	Mercantile Bank		120
20	Marine Bank		87¾
50	Exchange F. In. Co.		100¾
160	Beekman F. In. Co.		105
50	do		104¾
10	Peoples' F. In. Co.		101¾
5	Humboldt F. In. Co.		100¼
22	National F. In. Co.		159¾
20	New World F. I. Co.		99¾
10	Continental Bank		98¾
10	Bank of Commerce		102¾
15	Am. Ex. Bank		109¾
15	Pac. Mail Steam Co.		105¼
10	Goodhue F. In. Co.		87¾
10	U. S. Fire Ins. Co.		129
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		80

THURSDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The private mails by the *Arabia* confirm the cheerful financial news from England published through the press this morning. The London letters report more business in some of our American Stocks. There were buyers of Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cents., (old,) at 81 sterling and New Central shares at 76½@77 sterling. One authority says that the latter are wanted, but were scarce for the moment, the market having been cleared of some parcels lately offered at reduced prices. Illinois Central Bonds were selling at 79@80 ₱ cent., October coupon off. We have seen account sales of the new Federal Loan at 95 ₱ cent., sterling, interest from 1st January. The present exchange to be added to all these quotations is 10 ₱ cent. The Cotton trade write buoyantly, and this feeling is rapidly extending to our own Southern markets. The Grain advices are less encouraging, though the reports of failure or short coming of the crops in the North of Europe seems to gain strength. The market for Indian Corn holds steady at Liverpool, and of this important staple the South and West will be able to send forward heavy supplies from the maturing crop.

The transactions in Cotton, in our own market to-day, reach 6,000 bales, at very full rates, on the basis of 13⅜ cents for Upland Middlings, and 13½@⅜ for Gulf or Orleans Middlings. The sales embrace 4,600 bales afloat between the South and Liverpool, sold by samples.

The offering of long-date paper through the Bill Brokers has fallen off this week. Prime lists are taken at from 5@6 ₱ cent., and fair names 6½@7 ₱ cent. Short bills on No. 1 names are in request at 4@5 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers are employing a little more money than last week, at 3½@4 ₱ cent. Some parcels were offered to-day at 3½ on choice collateral without finding a place, and the money was left with one of the Trust Companies at 3 ₱ cent., on 30 days' notice. We learn of sales of United States New Loan at 103⅜ interest from January; and of $200,000 United States Treasury Bills, 4½ ₱ cents., at ⅛@1-10 discount. The following is a summary of the Bank statement in the late Bank returns of the principal cities, as per the official returns of the preceding week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Sept. 25	$124,118,804	$36,631,826	$36,635,321	$7,984,490
Boston, Sept. 27	56,416,258	21,008,583	8,978,564	6,155,480
Philadelphia Sept. 27	35,188,137	17,349,605	6,809,268	3,584,849
New-Orleans Sept. 18	16,131,509	14,676,998	11,504,474	6,704,890
Sub-Treas., N. Y., Sept. 25			11,838,094	
Total	$231,789,108	129,272,084	$71,755,445	25,315,849
Last week	$231,338,043	126,919,949	$69,118,999	25,286,499

The renewal of a more general or decided speculation on the Stock Exchange since the late turn in the tone of the Foreign Stock Markets and the more recent settlement of our own Railway disagreements, is exciting quite a lively interest on the Street. The dealings to-day were again large, though quite irregular, the market presenting several conflicting phases, and closed feverish or unsettled. The main strength of demand continues to centre upon the dividend-paying shares, and some of the State Stocks. There was quite a severe contest on New-York Central, the speculative sellers at and above 80 ₱ cent. encountering a strong demand on outside orders, which put the stock up to 81 ₱ cent. soon after the close of the early Board, although the opening transactions were at 80@80¼ ₱ cent. Similar orders were continued at the Second Board, and the price left off 80¾@81 ₱ cent. The sales altogether reach about 6,000 shares. In Pacific Mail shares the sales fluctuated from 105 down to 103, and up again to 106, the last being at 105½ ₱ cent. There were renewed rumors against the stock of some fresh opposition, said to be connected with the employment of the Collins' steamers now lying idle at the Canal-street dock. We do not find, however, that the Messrs. BROWN, who own the principal interest in these five vessels, contemplate a Pacific or California service on their own account; though it would certainly be a great point gained to the California emigration and the Panama route, if the *Adriatic* on this side, and the *Atlantic* and *Baltic* on the Pacific, could be turned to such account by a responsible party. The first rumor was that the Mail Company, with Mr. VANDERBILT, would probably serve them in aid of their change to a weekly, in place of the old semi-monthly service. Panama shares were in request, at 117¼@117½ ₱ cent. Reading was firmer than yesterday. A prominent operator in this Stock for some months past, is about to retire from the Street, in contemplation of which his recent movements have been less active. Erie shares were weaker this afternoon, about 1,000 shares being pressed at 17⅛@17@16¾@16½, closing 16½@¾ ₱ cent. A rumor obtains, though of a vague nature, of a change in the executive management at the approaching election in October. The transfers close to-morrow for the annual meeting, which takes place on the second Tuesday in October. The present rumor is that the President (about whose extravagant salary there is some discussion) may possibly decline a second year's service. On the Western list prices were easier by ¼@1 ₱ cent. than the average sales of Wednesday, with the exception of Galena and Chicago. There was an unusual offering, cash and time contracts, of Michigan Central, and the stock was weak again. A correspondent, inquiring into the cause of the continued decline in the stock, writes that it is not traceable to the current traffic or prospects of the line; leaving the inference that the opening of the Detroit and Milwaukee road has been extensively used as the basis of the recent sales from 58 down to 50@51. The road earned $176,060 in August, against $221,353 same month last year. This in gross. The expenses, by the withdrawal of the Lake steamers and other economies, are only $82,590, against $143,092 last year. He adds:

"The receipts as published monthly show a larger decrease, as compared with 1857, than is the actual falling off in the Road, as last year the monthly accounts included the business per boats on the Lake which was done at a loss—as shown by the large decrease of expenses. The receipts for September, as far as heard from, will warrant an estimate of $260,000, which is 1¾ on the capital and cost of road, and a large per centage as compared with other roads, showing that the Grand Haven Road, now open sixty days, does not interfere with its business. Arrangements have been made by which passengers arrive at Milwaukee in same time as per Milwaukee and Detroit Road."

The *Evening Post* says of the Illinois Central management:

"This Company announce their readiness to pay a dividend of 5 ₱ cent. in *scrip*, representing the bonds which have been received in the Land Department for purchases of land and cancelled. This dividend is payable only on the stock upon which the last instalment of 20 ₱ cent. has been paid. The next statement is expected to show the total amount of bonds cancelled, $895,000—*an excess of $20,000 of the number required to cover the above dividend.* By the end of the fiscal year, the amount of bonds extinguished by the *cancelling process*, will be about a million of dollars, which reduces the bonded debt to $19,000,000, a saving of $70,000 a year of interest payment. The number of shares upon which the instalment has been paid is 163,000 out of the whole 175,000 shares. The present capital stock is therefore $9,780,000. The American holders are delinquent upon 5,100 shares. The number of shares standing in foreign names unpaid is a little under 7,000, making 12,000 shares liable to forfeiture. We understand the Company contemplate the payment of another dividend of 20 ₱ cent. on their outstanding obligations, which will reduce the floating debt to less than $500,000—a favorable result when compared with the figures of last year, the road then suffering under the burden of a $4,000,000 unadjusted debt, carried on at a ruinous cost."

To this we may add that the President telegraphs from Chicago to-day that the Land collections in September reach $73,000, and that the Road's traffic will foot up about $215,000. Some orders in the Construction Bonds were filled for England to day at 92, the October coupon included. The Company pay their October interest promptly to-morrow.

The net results of the business of the Harlem Road, for the current fiscal year, are creditable to the present management. The figures are:

Receipts in 1857	$1,027,573 41
Receipts in 1858	976,020 65
Decrease	$51,551 76
Decrease in expenses	248,713 41
Increased net receipts	$197,221 65

BALLARD & MARVIN have associated with them Mr. WM. HENDERSON, late paying teller of the Continental Bank, and will continue the Banking and Collection business at No. 8 Wall-street

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following synopsis of the annual report of what is known as the Stonington Road.

"The receipts of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad (more generally known here as the Stonington) for the year ending Aug. 31, were as follows:

Passengers	$120,684 50	
Freights	74,056 22	
Mail service	7,500 10	
Interest	1,600 18	$203,841 00
Balance Aug. 31, 1857		28,682 58
Total		$232,523 58
Expenses	$109,876 87	
Equipment, &c	3,051 31	
Interest	23,104 00	
Extension bonds paid and canceled